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WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

FEATURES OF THE INAUGURATION NOT DOWN ON THE PROGRAMME.

Disgusting Exhibitions of Brutality in the Militia—Cuba to Be Overawed by Force—Senatorial Contests in Three States—Attempt to Introduce Cloture.

(Special.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—Washington has little more than recovered from the effects of the second inauguration of William McKinley and the more or less prominent of the evil effects that Presidential inaugurations have upon the National Capital. This year these evils have been more pronounced than ever before and the scenes of disorder created by the visiting troops have surpassed even the memorable disturbances of eight years ago, when the Pennsylvania militiamen broke from all control and for a space of twenty-four hours ran the city to suit their own sweet wills. That time, however, the efforts of the soldiers were confined principally to boisterous but harmless pranks, and no actual damage was caused.

Far different, however, were the occurrences that took place last Sunday and Monday nights. Had the city been in the possession of an invading army, the conduct of the soldiery could scarcely have been worse. Women were not safe from insult and the man who was rash enough to resent such conduct found himself in the centre of a howling, drunken, blue-coated mob that knew no mercy. Stores were broken into, and their contents were either stolen or wantonly destroyed. Several restaurants were raided and whatever the men in blue could not eat was carried out and thrown into the street. Against all this the police were practically powerless.

A prominent resident of the district said to me yesterday:

"When the next inauguration comes around, it would not be a bad idea to swear in every citizen of the city as a policeman, with orders to shoot and kill whenever those fellows start in to own the place."

This is merely to show the sentiments of the majority of the people here. Inoffensive peddlers were mobbed in broad daylight in Pennsylvania avenue, last Sunday, kicked and beaten, and their pitiful little stores of merchandise stolen or destroyed. One policeman who attempted to prevent such an outrage, was attacked at Pennsylvania avenue and Thirteenth street, by at least fifty men, and left unconscious in the gutter. He was carried into a drugstore on the corner, and was being treated by an ambulance surgeon, when the militia returned and broke into the store in a bloodthirsty effort to finish their work of revenge. I have instanced this case in detail, as it is one of many that have not yet found their way into print. As an exhibition of ruffianism it is one hard to match.

Enough has been said of the imperialistic features of the inaugural ceremonies and the parade. One thing, however, was significant. This was the spirit in which the gathered thousands welcomed the display of armed force. Truly, there is a change that is not for the better going on among the American people. Carried away by Jingoism, blinded by the glitter of gold lace and of uniforms, maddened by the lust of conquest and empire, they are willing to rush to the very depths of folly and wrong, provided only they are led by a blare of trumpets and a waving of flags. And meanwhile our own private War Syndicate reaps the "pay, pay, pay."

Apropos of this is Cuba. I have the most authoritative assurance that the Administration is at present determined in its intentions to rush troops back to that Island and overawe by a display of force any opposition that might be attempted against the Platt amendment. The chances of an extra session to reconsider the plan of relations are practically nil. The Administration has spoken and there seems to be nothing for the Cuban Constitutional Convention to do except to acquiesce. The Radicals, it is true, talk of armed opposition, but this would be unfortunate for Cuba—and for the Administration.

With the inauguration out of the way, the attention of Washington, politically, has been directed to the senatorial contest that have been going on in three States. That in Delaware has ended without a result being reached, and that State is now without a representative in the upper House. "Nobody, rather than Addicks," was the battle-cry, and despite a liberal use of "soft soap" the gas magnate failed to make good his connections.

Nebraska is still in the balance. Gov. Dietrich, however, has cracked his waiplash and declared his intention of calling an extra session and holding the Legislature until the deadlock is broken. The third and by far the most interesting of the three contests was that just settled by the election to the United States Senate of Paris Gibson, of Montana.

Mr. Gibson's election is considered a victory for the Amalgamated Copper interests. Mr. Gibson is a Democrat. Had Mr. Carter been elected, as was the original programme, it would still have been an Amalgamated victory. Mr. Carter is a Republican. Strange, is it not?

In connection with Montana, there is much speculation as to just what it was that induced Lieutenant Governor Higgins of that State to change his tactics so suddenly last Wednesday. The case in point was the "Amalgamated bill," a measure bitterly opposed by the mining interests that are represented in politics by the Heinze branch of the Democratic party. Higgins was known to be against the bill all through the two weeks of fighting that it consumed in the House. When, at last, the bill reached the Senate, he forced it to be referred to a hostile committee.

The friends of the measure at once took the initiative, and made application to the courts for an order compelling him to sign the bill. Deputy sheriffs were sent after the Lieutenant Governor, who was reported to be heavily armed. But the Lieutenant Governor had seen a great light somewhere, for, to the amazement of everyone, he quietely climbed down and signed the bill. Just who spoke to Mr. Higgins and just what was said, would be interesting to know.

The only thing of importance in the Senate this week was the attempt to introduce cloture into that body. This was merely an Administration feeler. Whatever their other faults may be, McKinley & Co. are cautious to a degree. The talking to death of the Rivers and Harbors appropriations on the last day of the Fifty-sixth Congress awakened that genial firm of partners to a serious ostacle in its path. Although the Senate has ever been a sort of a fifth wheel to the governmental cart, it has, nevertheless, always been a deliberative body in the true sense of the word. So was the House, until it saw fit to surrender its legislative freedom into the hands of the Committee on Rules. It is now a tool in the hands of the Speaker, with a gag rule as effective if not so violent as that put into play in the House of Commons last week.

I do not think that, outside of Washington, enough attention has been given to the danger possible with cloture in the Senate. After all, the Senate has its uses. The fact that it was possible to block the Rivers and Harbors steal is at least a point in its favor. But with an effective cloture the most vicious of legislation could be jammed through without a protest from the silenced minority—as is now sometimes the case in the House.

I said that cloture was an Administration feeler. Just at present there is probably only one object in view—the passage of Mr. Hanna's pet robbery scheme, known as the Ship Subsidy bill. Of course, the way once being paved, the rest is easy. It is not at all impossible that a plan may exist somewhere to dump into the helpless hands of the Government M. de Lesseps' abandoned Panama ditch. That the members of this syndicate are in touch with the Administration is an open secret.

Disquieting reports are coming from the Philippines. The Army bill with the Spooner and other amendments suits no one. Army officials are complaining, the American residents—and syndicates—are complaining, and the natives are complaining. Verily, "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." L. F. M.

PORTO RICANS IN HAWAII.

Fourth Instalment of the 1,000 Workers on the Way.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 10.—The fourth party of Porto Ricans on the sugar plantations there passed through New Orleans to-day, 561 strong. The men who are handling this movement, and who have undertaken to take 10,000 Porto Ricans to Hawaii, report that the Porto Rican press is antagonizing the immigration movement strongly. The local paper at Caguas declares that Porto Rican emigrants taken to Hawaii are either sold into slavery or killed, and that it is the purpose of the Americans to remove all the natives and settle Porto Rico with Chinese. The denunciation of the papers has rendered it more difficult to secure emigrants and it will take some time to overcome the feeling.

The Porto Rican emigration business is reaching out to other places. An English tramp ship landed at Ponce and took on board 500 people who were to go to Cuba and work on the Cuban plantations. The customs authorities at Ponce, however, interfered, as it is against the law for a foreign vessel to carry emigrants from an American possession to another country under the American flag, and the emigrants were compelled to come ashore. The affair, however, has caused a great deal of excitement among the natives, who had threatened to mob the captain of the English vessel.

There was another emigrant vessel at Ponce taking on board a large party of natives for Ecuador. It was the sentiment of all the Americans on the California, the vessel which brought the Porto Ricans to New Orleans, that this emigration movement opposed by many of the natives, was "beneficial, as the country was congested as to population and many of the natives were anaemic from lack of food, the island not producing enough to support its population since the great storm of 1898."

ENGLISH WORKING CLASS.

THEIR APPALLING IGNORANCE AND APATHY.

Produced by Lack of Complete Manhood Suffrage and a Blind Faith in Pure and Simple Trades Unionism—The Useless Independent Labor Party and the Social Democratic Federation.

LONDON, March 1.—The great majority of the working class here are sunk in a condition of ignorance and apathy that is really appalling to one who has been for years familiar with the eager though usually misguided interest in politics displayed by even the humblest American workingman.

This state of things is, of course, more to the absence of manhood suffrage than to any other cause.

The qualifications for voting in Great Britain are such that a very large proportion of the workingmen are practically disfranchised.

The possession of a useful instrument of any kind usually inspires in the possessor an interest in that instrument and a desire to become proficient in its use. This is the reason why in countries having manhood suffrage a keen interest is taken by the working class in governmental affairs while in such countries as Great Britain the people are not merely indifferent but have, for the greater part, actually no conception of what politics or economics mean.

They know that there is a government and that this government keeps a number of men in blue uniforms going about in order to keep them (the working class), from doing a great many things they have no desire to do and a few things they would like to do.

They read the papers—that is, the foot-ball news, the murders, and such like matter, but politics and economics might as well be printed in Greek or Latin as far as they are concerned.

The principal qualifications for voting are, being a householder and paying the poor-rate tax. The latter can be dodged, and generally is, dodged, by the poorer sort of "house-holder," the man who rents a single room, or perhaps two rooms when the rent is low. When a poor man is told by his landlord or factor that if he does not pay the poor rate tax he is not qualified to vote, what does the man care? All he understands is that he will not only save a few shillings, but will also escape a deal of bother when an election is on. Is it any wonder that he prefers to save the money?

When then lodger's qualifications" became law, it was supposed to be astep towards manhood suffrage, as it gave the ballot to a number of men who are not householders; but in reality it was merely a trick to strengthen the hands of the middle class, for only members of that class benefitted by it. A lodger or boarder, in order to have the right to vote, must pay not less than fifteen shillings a week for his board, and save in London and a few of the other large cities none but workers of the better sort pay so much. As far as the generality of the working class is concerned the clause is a dead letter.

Much of the apathy and indifference displayed by the workmen here is due to the "pure and simpledom" of the trades unions, as well as to their narrow and exclusive methods. The rank and file of the unions take little or no interest. When a man becomes a journeyman he joins a union and is happy to know that if his wife dies he will get so many pounds for funeral expenses; or his wife will get the money if he dies. In order to secure this blessing he must, of course, pay his dues. He has an idea, too, that having a union "keeps up the pay." As for the ballot, even when he keeps up his qualification for voting, it is a thing he prefers not to bother his head about. What good can voting do when the union is going to do it all for him?

What this great dull mass of the British porletariat needs is a leaven in its midst such as the Socialist Labor Party is proving itself in the United States.

Social Democratic Federation will ever fill this want we have long since ceased to hope. These people have their branches here and there; they have their meeting rooms, where they gabble about "palliatives" and "measures," and content themselves with talking. They frankly confess that they do not expect to revolutionize society for some centuries yet, and the time for action recedes instead of advancing. We have nothing to hope for from these men, who are satisfied to display their oratorical gifts to a small following of hero-worshippers in little halls while the great throngs of the unenlightened pass by unheeding—unconscious, indeed of any hope of a change.

To one who has watched the workings of the Socialist Labor Party they should instead first demand complete manhood suffrage without qualification. Having secured this the value of securing control of the government in the interests of the working class and of voting for a class conscious party should be shown. The false impression regarding the infallibility of pure and simpleism should be attacked and overthrown. In other words, they would be more practical and to the point, if they would organize simultaneously on the political and economic fields, as has the working class of America, as represented by the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

THE VOTE IN BARRE.

The Socialist Labor Party Poll Shows Substantial Gains.

BARRE, Vt., March 7.—At the election held here last Tuesday the following vote was polled:

FOR MAYOR.	
Phelps (Citizen)	706
Smith (Independent)	384
Anderson (S. L. P.)	222
FOR ALDERMEN, WARD FIVE.	
Kingston (Republican)	69
Lorenzo Casani (S. L. P.)	60
Howes (Democratic)	57
FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER, WARD FIVE.	
Kynoch (Republican)	76
Luigi Casani (S. L. P.)	59
Boyce (Democratic)	41

The Socialist Labor Party vote has amazed the old party hacks. They realize that class conscious action by the working class sounds the death knell of themselves and the system they uphold. The S. L. P. men, while jubilant at the result, are determined to keep up their agitation. They feel sure that at the next election they will sweep ward five.

THE VOTE IN PEEKSKILL.

The S. L. P. Firm—The Get-There-at-Any-Price Get Left.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., March 7.—At the village election held here on the 5th of March, the Socialist Labor Party cast 41 votes. In spite of all the attempts of the Organized Scabbery to wipe out the Socialist Labor Party, we held our own.

While the S. D. P., with a middle class platform, with an ex-Republican "worker" at the head of the ticket, on a platform to bond the village and by a lighting plant to reduce the rate of taxation on real estate, that the "poor workingman pays," and with all unions "solid" for the S. D. P. with a Republican office-holding labor leader booming them, being "sure" of electing their ticket, they have been disappointed.

There are some that wink the other eye when they speak of the S. D. P.

This town is thoroughly Republican, and what Thomas C. Platt is in State politics, Leveret F. Crumb is in this county. It is against this "boss" that a movement started by disgrunted petty politicians Peekskill is the home of the Republican "boss") and to defeat the regular Republican ticket every thing was set in motion, including the S. D. P.

KANGAROOS CONVICTED.

But the S. L. P. Must Suffer for Their Conduct.

Over two years ago, before the expulsion of the "Volkszeitung" crowd, or Kangaroos, from the Socialist Labor Party, an article appeared in the Party's Jewish organ, the "Abendblatt," directed against one Kasryel H. Sarasohn, the editor of a capitalist Jewish paper in this city. The writers and responsible men for the article were Messrs. Philip Kranz, alias Rombro, and Barnard Feigenbaum, both known to readers of the of the DAILY PEOPLE as Kangaroos, who had to be expelled from the Party about a year and a half ago. To mention the authorship of the said attack upon Sarasohn is quite enough to give an idea of the style of the attack. It was characterized by all the reckless blackguardism and blackguardly recklessness of statement for which the Kangaroos have since then become noted in their warfare against the Socialist Labor Party, and for which Philip Kranz got an international reputation, he having been one of the Kangaroo delegates to last year's Paris Congress, where he indulged underhandedly in his characteristic virtue of reckless and blackguard calumny against the S.L.P.

Upon appearance of the article, Sarasohn brought suit against the Editors Kranz and Feigenbaum and joined the "Abendblatt" as a defendant. The attorney for the "Abendblatt" was one L. Malkiel. The trial came off March 5, and the jury found the defendants guilty of criminal and malicious libel, and assessed the damages at $3,500.

Of course, the Abendblatt Association is guiltless and a victim. A stay of sixty days was gained. The "Abendblatt" will in the interim decide whether to appeal or not. But whatever it does, and whatever the final issue, the "Abendblatt" being a Party paper, the Party suffers through this whole incident, not on account of anything that it, or any of its organizations has done, or would approve of, but on account of the blackguardism and recklessness of men whom it placed in the responsible position of conducting one of its papers, and whose irresponsible characters it had no idea of.

The "Workingmen's Publishing Association," which published the Socialist Labor Party's Jewish organ, the "Abendblatt," filed on March 7 an assignment for the benefit of its creditors to Comrade Julius Hammer, a member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party. The "Abendblatt" will continue to be published the same as before, wholly in the interest of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A., from the old place, No. 9 Rutgers street.

IRISH DELEGATE'S VIEWS

ON THE PARIS INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

The Class Struggle the Lode Star of the Socialist Movement—To Lose Sight of It Is to Invite Disaster—Public Office By Conquest Only.

DUBLIN, Ireland, February 23.—The late International Socialist Congress has been and is likely to continue to be the subject of much discussion. Perhaps then, as I was one of the Irish delegates to the Congress, I may reasonably contribute my quota on the subject.

First, I desire to express a word of praise for the American S. L. P. delegation. They were the sort of men who immediately inspire confidence; whom you could leave of an evening feeling certain that by the next day they would not be drawn by any slight incident or passing emotion from applying the test of the class-struggle to every question. With those who only imperfectly grasp the principle of the class-struggle it is different. They leave the clear cut well-grounded Socialist in a perpetual state of uncertainty as to what passing whim or sentiment may influence their next action.

I notice that in Sanial's report, he states that there were but four members of the ninth commission, including himself, who voted for the motion of Guesde as against the Kautsky resolution. I have to apologize to those comrades for not being there to support them as I should have, and would have been, but for the lack of proper arrangements at the Congress, as I did not know the commission was sitting. Our instructions from the Irish Socialist Republican Party of Ireland were to vote against anything that would leave the slightest loop-hole for any capitalist parties, while posing as Socialist.

We, as a class, have to wage a bitter war against the ruling class; it is a war of extermination. The capitalist class, as a class must be exterminated. Their class existence is incompatible with the emancipation of the proletariat, the liberty of humanity. For the present this war finds its expression in the various political contests. And what do these contests mean? They mean that we, class-conscious workers, endeavor to seize every public position that the proletarian ballot can capture, in order to use it as a point of vantage for pouring the withering fire of Socialist criticism into the camp of the capitalist parties, and routing them from other positions of public power, not for the mere purpose of holding and administering these positions for such slight benefits as may be incidentally gained by this means; but for the purpose of using them as levers to overturn the whole of capitalist society. We know well that the capitalist parties will fight us to the death when endeavoring to capture public positions with this expressed object.

If, therefore, we admit the principle that men in our ranks MAY accept public positions as a gift from capitalist parties, we at once hold out the inducement to them to put aside what should be their real object and guiding light, and to tone themselves down to mere reformers of capitalist society, instead of revolutionists, desiring and organizing for its overthrow. We hold out the inducement to men in our own ranks to vie with each other in seeking smiles and favors from the ruling class, instead of capturing public positions in spite of them. It means further, a complete reversal of the maxim "the emancipation of the proletariat must be the work of the proletariat itself."

I confess to a feeling of intense astonishment when I found Kautsky had drawn up this resolution which, in its various windings would have done honor to a bourgeois politician. I was certainly much more astonished at the support it received in the congress. I had not thought it possible. This resolution cannot stand. Like the capitalist system it has within it the germs of its own destruction. Many of those who supported it might be able in the future to gloss over, or gently brush aside most of its phrases, but there is one that will be to them like the handling of a red hot iron every time it is mentioned, and which in my opinion, they will be forced ultimately to repudiate. This is the paragraph where it says it is the duty of a Socialist to leave a capitalist government "when they give evidence of partiality as between capital and labor." What an absurdity for a Socialist to perpetrate and an international assembly of Socialists to endorse. In my opinion this phrase damns the whole resolution, and will prevent it from being merely quietly dropped. Hitherto, I had thought that all government was class government. But it seems now that government and the ruling class have no connection with each other. It only remains now for somebody to discover that private property in the means of production has no connection with the subject position of the working class.

I do not believe that those who drew up and passed this resolution, with the exception, perhaps, of Millerand's party, really believe in it themselves. They were face to face with an awkward situation. If they condemned the taking of these political jobs, the Millerand section might refuse to submit, and thereby cut themselves adrift. On the other hand the position could not be properly and logically defended, therefore, the expedient was resorted to of performing a mental somersault in the interests of unity. In my opinion, a unity purchased by a sacrifice of principle is more disastrous than the worst rupture on a point of principle. No matter what full-dress appearances may be kept up for a time, there can be no good or useful unity where there is not a common agreement on principle.

I notice in a "Socialist Almanach" (published in the office of "La Petite Republique) there are some comments on the vote on the Guesde and Kautsky resolutions, in which it is sought to discount the vote of Bulgaria and Ireland "where the movement is young and weak." I never before knew that the value of the arguments of either a man or a movement depended on their size. I should have thought this would be more of a certificate in our favor than otherwise; as, holding no political power we are not subject to the corrupting influences which often leads them, sometimes unconsciously, to gradually turn their faces from the original goal in the effort to balance themselves in the saddle. This is a danger always to be guarded against, and the rank and file, the unofficial and "irresponsible" men in the Socialist movement, should jealously watch every turn of their men in prominent positions, in order to counteract the laxity and compromise which, in some natures, is the natural outcome of the groove in which they find themselves.

The International Socialist movement, in the interests of self-preservation, should not tolerate any man or party who, by any course of conduct, even if they mean well, serve to blur the line of demarkation of the class struggle.

We can never accentuate it too well. Without a knowledge of it the proletariat is wandering in a political wilderness. A clear conception of the class struggle reveals to them a view of the promised land. It should always be the uncompromizing policy of the Socialist movement to force every man to take up a position on either side of the line, and its greatest enemy should be he who attempts to straddle it. This position can never be of service to any but the capitalist class, who are thoroughly class conscious, and who, by this means, desire to throw dust in the eyes of the workers, in order to keep them from becoming equally class conscious. But it is the duty of militant Socialists to defeat this purpose by using every means at their disposal to draw the clearest and sharpest class distinctions it is possible to draw.

EDWARD W. STEWART,

LABOR LIEUTENANT FOX.

More of His Work in Favor of His Employers.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., March 6.—There is a strike on here at the Pump and Skein Works. The settlement made by Oberlin, Secretary of the Mounters Union, and Sattler, of the Pump and Skein Works, is repudiated by the members of the Mounters Union.

The trouble commenced nearly three years ago, when the mounters went out over a disagreement on prices. The molders were with the mounters and could have settled the strike in short order, when word came from Martin Fox, president of I. A. U. of A., ordering them to work, threatening to fill their places with union men, so-called, and threatening to suspend the Local if they did not obey his orders. In spite of the willingness of the rank and file to stand by their fellow workingmen, Martin Fox with one mighty sweep of his pen sets one body of workingmen at the throats of another. The pure and simple I. M. U. goes to work and turns out staves plate for scabs to mount. It is easy to imagine the pitiable plight of the striking mounters: the powers of capitalist organization arrayed against them on one hand and an economic organization held by an agreement in the interest of the manufacturers used to destroy the solidarity of Labor by being taught to fight capital with capital, to keep politics out of their union, especially these taught by the Socialist Labor Party, on the other hand. This strike presents another reason why the workers should fire down and out the lieutenants of Capital, and organize into a union with up-to-date weapons. Such a union is the S. T. & L. A. Organized on correct principles, it strikes must be successes. The S. T. & L. A. not only teaches men to unite on the economic field, but on election day it again marshals the workingmen for a still more effective strike—the strike at the polls with the ballot of the S. L. P. Workingmen of Belleville, you have seen victory snatched from your grasp by the misleaders of your organizations. With 3,000 men organized in a city of the size of Belleville this is ridiculous. Your unions are based on wrong principles, you must reorganize on the lines of the S. T. & L. A., and you must vote for your own interests, for the freedom of your class, by voting for the principles of the S. L. P.

If you want to bring this strike to a victory, call a mass-meeting under the auspices of the S. L. P.; call on every honest workingman to join in a demonstration and with banners flying with this inscription on them: "We'll win this strike on election day! We'll vote these shops into our own hands!" With such logic you will be masters of the field.

THIRD WEEK OF STRIKE.

SHOEWORKERS PRESENT UNBROKEN AND DETERMINED FRONT.

Organized Scabbery Making Frantic Efforts to Break the Strike—Bosses Violate Factory Law Without Interference More of the Strikers Get New Jobs.

The third week of the strike of the shoeworkers at Wichert and Gardiner's shoe factorw opened Monday morning with the ranks of the strikers unbroken.

Despite the rain which prevailed mostly all day that day the strikers were at their places as pickets as early as six a. m.

This indicates the earnestness with which the men are conducting this strike.

A few men who had been attracted to the factory by advertisements in the Eastern papers and on the bulletin boards of the finding and shoe machinery houses in New York city, went to the factory for employment, and were persuaded by the strikers to visit their headquarters, and after a thorough explanation of the trouble all these men promised to keep away.

Mr. Odowery, one of the foremen was around Sunday evening calling on the strikers and urging them to return to work.

He informed them that the firm of Wichert and Gardiner did not know why the men had left their benches and struck; and requested the men to send a committee to Mr. Wichert and tell him what the trouble was all about. He (Mr. Odowery) was sure that the matter would be adjusted. At Monday afternoon's meeting when this report was made it created quite a laugh; and it was finally resolved to send one of the men over to the factory to learn whether Odowery had uttered the truth or not. When the committee returned, he reported that he did not see Mr. Wickert but the Supt. Mr. Healy. On learning the mission of the committee Healy stated he knew nothing about the statement that Mr. Odowery was reported to have made, but that he would see Mr. Wichert and inform him (the committee) what Mr. Wichert would have to say.

Superintendent Healy then went up into the factory and on his return informed the committee that Mr. Wichert was too busy and would be unable to see the committee that day.

Mr. Healy was then told that if at any time Mr. Wichert wished to see the committee he could see it any day at Troy Hall, corner Troy avenue and Pacific street.

The money that was collected among the various shops Saturday and Sunday and sent in through the DAILY PEOPLE office was turned over to the strike committee on Monday and distributed among the strikers.

Some of the subscription blanks which had been sent among the shoe factories, were returned blank, as those in charge of them had been informed by the Organized Scabbery, represented in the Independent Union, that the strike had been settled Saturday noon. When it was learned that this trick had been played on them, the shoeworkers in these factories were indignant and requested that more blanks be sent them and promised that good results would be realized.

The names of twenty-one scabs who worked in the shoe factory on Sunday were handed in; and the strike committee was instructed to notify the factory inspector of this violation of the factory laws and request him to take action on the same.

This is the first violation of the laws of the State, although the firm at the beginning of the strike, called to their assistance the police force of the city, claiming that the strikers were a lot of Anarchists and law breakers.

Though the factory is just opposite the Atlantic avenue police station no attention was paid to the fact that the factory was in operation in violation of the law.

Fifteen men secured positions in other factories on Monday and promised ten per cent of their wages to those who still remain on strike.

This number now makes about forty men who have secured positions in other factories, and who have also made the same promise. As other manufacturers are looking for more men it will not be long before the remainder who are on strike will obtain employment elsewhere, unless, in the meanwhile, Wichert and Gardiner come to terms.

The Independent Union is still using every means to frustrate this consummation, but it only has its efforts for its reward.

Components of Tin Can Trusts.

The American Can Company—the Tin Can Trust—will be incorporated at Trenton on March 20. The local concerns that go into the combination are Ginna & Co., the Norton Can Company, John D. Hass & Assman all of Manhattan, and S. A. Ilsley, Joseph Lecompte Manufacturing Company Mersereau Manufacturing Company and Somers Brothers all of Brooklyn. Seventy-eight concerns in States extending all the way from Maine to California will be included. The new company will acquire the can manufacturing adjuncts of a number of large manufacturing concerns, such as the American Lubricating Company and the A. Booth Packing Company, which concerns have heretofore made cans for their own use.

"ANCIENT HISTORY"

OR RENDING THE VEIL FROM A REVEREND DECOY DUCK.

S. D. P. Treason to the Working-Class Called "Ancient History"—Votes for Armories "Hair-Splitting" Trifles—"He Needed the Money" Excuse for Crooks—A Composite Picture of the Freak-Crook Element That Fights the S. L. P.

TROY, N. Y., March 6.—On Tuesday evening in the City Hall here the Socialist Labor Party tore the veil from as cunning a piece of political crookedness as ever hit this city since the days when Senator Murphy ruled the town and the official order of business on election day was "Let the other fellows vote—we'll do the counting." The occasion was the visit of the erstwhile Reverend, but now "reformer" clergyman, Charles H. Vail of Jersey City, N. J., who ceased preaching theology which he did not believe—when it no longer served to lure the reluctant dollar from middle-class pockets and started the more lucrative graft of dishing out bogus Socialism to capture the dimes of the wage workers.

He was listened to by an audience of about sixty non-Socialists and twenty S. L. P. members. For an hour and a half he explained what the "Socialists" wanted. He showed his appreciation of that meaty pamphlet "What Means This Strike," by using telling illustrations from it, forgetting, however, to give credit to the author. He finds it difficult to conquer the habits of years and occasionally relapses into the devotional attitude clasped hands and eyes uprolled. Sleek and cunning himself, he was hampered somewhat by the feebleminded crowd who arranged the meeting for him.

At the conclusion of his address a collection and questions were called for by the chairman and Mr. John Wallace asked:

"You have stated that Socialism can only come through the class struggle between the wage workers and the capitalists and that the government belongs to the capitalists. Is it not a fact that the Social Democratic party approves of its members, accepting appointments from capitalist governments?"

The Reverend tried to dodge and wriggle away from answering but Wallace held him to the point and finally made him admit that the S. D. had adopted that stand and that he, Vail, believed it was all right.

W. S. Dalton then asked:

"Does not the capitalist class in this country build and use armories for the purpose of shooting strikers and keeping our class in subjection?"

"Yes," said Mr. Cail, and then interrupted the questioner by saying:

"I know what you are going to say, so you don't need to ask it."

In spite of this claim of second sight on the part of the clergyman, the questioner demanded that he be allowed to finish. The Reverend, was too rapid in his speech, however, and poured out a stream of words to the effect that "Comrade" Carey had merely voted for better sanitary conditions when he voted to appropriate money to fix up the armory at Haverhill, Mass., when he was in the Common Council, elected by the Socialists. Then Mr. Vail launched into a bitter attack on the Socialist Labor Party, appeared to forget that he had invited questions and that nothing harsh or personal had been said to him. He accused the S. L. P. men of coming there to break up his meeting and wound up by declaring that he did not know much about the "Carey affair;" that it was "only a hair splitting trifle anyway," and he regarded it as "ancient history."

Then the tumult commenced. A "New York Journal" Socialist at the door threw a fit in broken English, denounced the S. L. P. and all its works and pomps and nearly choked himself on the words "trate junions." The chairman started in to talk at the same time but had to sit down before the "junion" spasm subsided. An attempt was then made by some of the wiser S. D.'s to adjourn the meeting and protect their Reverend comrade from the buzz-saw, but the chairman did not have the nerve, and they are all blaming him, for the calamity which followed. At the back of the hall stood a group of young fellows who bore all the earmarks of the plug-ugly and political heeler. One of them burst into a tirade against the S. L. P., which was applauded by his companions. He said that the S. D. P. was the "real thing;" it was "bigger and had more votes than the De Leonites, and it agreed with the International movement, while "this gang of fanatics disagrees and tries to make people believe they are smarter than all them great philosophers."

The S. L. P. waited patiently and firmly until the racket was over and kept their eyes on Mr. Vail. He, to do him justice, deprecated the violence of his followers; he could see that it did not contrast well with the quiet, manly conduct of his opponents. He appealed to his frantic dupes to be quiet and then had the impudence to ask Wallace and Dalton why they "did not discuss these matters quietly with the Social Democrats?"

In spite of the attempts of the disturbers to stop him and adjourn the meeting, Dalton took the floor and explained that the S. L. P. men were there to make it clear to the audience that the Rev. Vail, no matter how loud and fast he talked Socialism was no better than a capitalist politician who might talk Socialism and then advise the working men to vote for McKinley. That this was the latest scheme of the capitalist class to retard the growth of the Socialist movement to get up a decoy duck S. D. P. and switch the workers from the straight path of revolution. He pointed out that the Reverend had admitted the treacherous stand of his party; that it endorsed appropriations for armories and accepting office from capitalist governments, an absolute denial of the class struggle. That Vail called Carey's treason "ancient history," yet this foul act of betrayal was only three years old and the petitioning for political jobs by the leaders of the S. D. P. in California and elsewhere was not even so "ancient;" the massacre of the miners at Hazleton was about as "ancient" and "ancient history" might be urged as an excuse for every crime committed by labor fakirs and crooks against the working class whenever such crime was brought home to them. The chairman and the S. D. P. freaks at this point made such a tumult that they succeeded in breaking up the meeting. Mr. Vail walked over towards Mr. Wallace and said something with a smile. Wallace indignantly shook his finger under the Reverend's nose and said:

"You, sir, are a trickster."

For a moment it looked as though Vail would stop dodging and resent this plain statement. He advanced toward Wallace, but, seeing he had a man to encounter, backed down and wriggled away. No attention had been paid to the clamors of the various freaks, who had tried to drown the voices of the S. L. P. men during the meeting, but now Dalton went up to the young fellow who had attacked the S. L. P. on the score of its difference with the International congress and asked him:

"Are you a member of the S. D. P.?"

"Yes."

"Are you a wage workers?"

"Well, yes."

"Have you studied carefully the differences between the S. L. P. and the S. D. P.?"

"Aw, I've studied as much as any of youse fellows?"

"What is your name?"

"My name is Nugent."

Mr. Lawrence Boland and several other workingmen born and raised in Troy were standing near and they broke into the conversation and then and there made Nugent admit that he was one of the corrupt gang of Kangaroos who bargained with the so-called "Reform Democrats" of Troy two years ago, to deliver the Socialist (?) vote to the Conwayites. They received twenty-five dollars on account and filed an endorsement for Mayor of the Democratic candidate on the name of the S. L. P., but the Socialist Labor Party men got wind of it in time and busted up the schemes and left the fakirs sore over the loss of the boodle they had been promised. Caught like a rat in a trap, Nugent blustered and talked fist fight, but ended his bluff by openly boasting he was only sorry he did not get a share of it. One of his companions put into terse form the real sentiments of these "broad" gentlemen by saying in a tone of heartfelt conviction:

"Well, the boys needed the money."

The Rev. Vail missed this interesting bit of "ancient history," but he will no doubt have a chance to "explain" it away at some meeting in the near future.

Three cheers were proposed for the "Americun Soshul Democrat party" by an English freak and Nugent with his chums and "junionists" roared loudly. The S. L. P. workingmen from the Arsenal and Troy called for cheers the S. L. P. and Revolution and they were given with a will. Vail had valed and his incident in "Ancient History"—it happened March 5, 1901 — closed with victory for the fighting S. L. P.

COTTON MILLS AGREE

They Will Curtail 500,000 Spindles in Short Time.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 5.—It is now certain that in their decision that curtailment of production is necessary, the members of the Southern Spinners' Association, who met in this city on the 16th inst., voiced the sentiment of the majority of the yarn manufacturers in the South.

At the meeting in question the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That we recommend all mills to stop work entirely for four months, beginning March 1, 1901, and that mills running daylight only stop one day in every week, beginning March 1. At the expiration of 60 days from March mills stopping night work shall also conform to arrangements made herein for mills running daytime only."

The following letter shows that the curtailment will be even greater than was anticipated and that the predominant idea among manufacturers is that a temporary shut-down is necessary.

Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 23, 1901.

Dr. J. H. McAden, President of Southern Cotton Spinners' Association, Charlotte, N. C.:

Mr. Dear Sir—I beg to advise you that we have received acknowledgements from the following mills advising that they approve of the resolution adopted in this city on the 16th inst.:

(Here follows a list of sixty-three mills.)

We find that the mills mentioned in this letter represent 380,000 spindles, and besides these, we have received communications from mills representing about 75,000 spindles who propose to curtail, or have curtailed, previous to the receipt of our resolution to curtail but who have not signed the blank form which we sent out as they seem to take the position that by signing the blank form, it might be construed that they were acting in connection with the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association, which they indicate they prefer not to do.

Judging from all the information which has come to this office we feel confident in advising that there will be a curtailment of production for the next sixty days of 40 to 50 per cent on as many as 500,000 Southern producing spindles.

Yours very truly,
GEO. B. BLISS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Carey "Socialism" Spreading.

The commissioners of the sinking fund yesterday authorized the issue of bonds to the amount of $450,000 to pay for the building of the new armory for the 69th regiment at Fourth and Lexington avenues, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets. The commissioners cut $50,000 off the estimate of Horgan & Slatterly, the architects.

TWO YEARS LATER.

An Idyl From Brooklyn, a Stronghold of the Kangaroo.

[A Reminiscence of Dr. Gerau, the Founder of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. What he strove for and how the Kangaroos desecrate his memory.]

It is now more than two years ago since comrade Hugo Vogt, at a meeting of the Volkszeitung Publishing Association, called the attention of the now notorious "alte Genossen" to their hopeless degeneracy, and predicted that the logic of events would drag them deeper and ever deeper into the morass of unprincipled prostration, until they would be wholly submerged, and become part of the bogs that lie alongside the path of the revolutionary class struggle. Ah, what indignation was then manifested by the "Volkszeitung," which represented that particular brand of "alte Genossen," or Kangaroo element! This branding of the reactionary portion of the German members was stigmatized as a "vilification of the German movement." All the old, already half-forgotten phrases, were resorted to in order to convince the world that they, the "old comrades," who had been in the movement these last 20 to 50 years, were the only bona fide representatives of the same, and that they, and they alone, were the S. L. P.; that the "others" were naught but a handful of ignorant and corrupt Americans, together with a few deluded Germans who had been misled by the "triple diabolic De Leon"; nothing but a small sect of stupid fanatics, who could not possibly last long, but would soon sell out to the "confused Debs party" . . . . !

Since then, two years have passed and to-day, where are those "alte Genossen"?

Their instinct showed to them at that time to what company they belong. Scarcely had they suffered ignominious shipwreck in their foolhardy attempts, first to "correct" the referendum vote of the Socialist Labor Party, and, finally, to take possession, by a coup de main and with the aid of Tammany heelers of the Klein and Bauer stripe, of the Party office, when they realized that they needed reinforcements. A whole pack of worthies who had been expelled from the S. L. P. for dishonorable acts, were admitted as "comrades." The Federal authorities and the State Courts were requisitioned in an attempt to smash the Party, to steal its press and to pose as the S. L. P.

Their organ, the "Strumpet of William street," lied for months about "defeats" said to have been sustained by the S. L. P. through Court decisions; it lied for the sake of the bright and shining dollars that flowed from the pockets of its dupes into its famous "defense fund," to the joy and for the benefit of Messrs. Moses Hilkowitz, Abram Slobodinoffsky & Co. And then, when the real results of its legal campaign could not longer be concealed, did these "alte Genossen" experience one spark of righteous indignation at having been lied to so systematically? And when,—homeless, as they were,—they had to find shelter under any circumstances, and had to look for it in that same Debs party, which, but a short time ago, they had justly attacked as corrupt, and justly ridiculed as muddled, as is shown by such articles in the New York "Volkszeitung" as "a Cloak for Fakirs" and "Debs as a Myth and Debs as he is;" when Debs himself, in his well-known open letter, treated the Kangaroo element to a moral castigation, branding it as faithless, as governed by selfish interests and as untruthful; when, at the same time, the organs of the Debs party, such as the Wisconsin "Wahrheit," stigmatized them as a "lying pack," "grafters," and "frauds" and charged their candidate, Harriman, with cowardice and treachery; when, in sight of all this, the venal "Volkszeitung," not only hushed up these facts, not only accepted the kicks with meekness, but, in spite of all, managed to publish lying articles about "the heart-lifting spirit in the Social Democracy," the "brotherly united Socialists of America," the "spirit of harmony and solidarity," alleged to prevail among them—then, when that prophesied moment arrived, in the logic of events, the "alte Genossen" had already slided down so deep into the mire that they were no longer conscious of their characterless and disgustingly cowardly attitude, nor of the wretchedness of their situation.

And thus it came about that they no longer felt shame when they lugged their red flags in that notorious May Day parade of last year, behind the most disreputable pullers-in of political spoilsmen who ever did the dirty work of the capitalists,—a Derfflinger leading on horseback, as the Grand Marshal of the parade. Indeed, they suddenly felt so intimately connected with such a pack that allowed their organ, the "Volkszeitung" to serve as a shield for the most corrupt fakirs of the American Labor movement.

Verily, he was right, that comrade of ours, when he said: "The logic of events will drive them ever deeper into the mire of demoralization."

Now, then, that which has become of these famous "alte Genossen," of those men who were warned that the path they travelled would turn them into a "part of the loathsome morass, that lay beside the path of the revolutionary class struggle," is now demonstrated in Brooklyn, that stronghold of the Kangaroos.

The Labor Lyceum, which they have been sharing for some time past with the Central Labor Union, that very same C. L. U. which they had branded as hopelessly corrupt, and a sporting ground for the henchmen of capitalist politicians when they were still in the pure current of the progressive labor movement,—that Labor Lyceum, now become their common headquarters, having been destroyed by fire, it is to be rebuilt.

It is assumed that three-fourths of the cost—something like $75,000—will have to be covered by a mortgage. It is safe to say that the capitalist who invests so large an amount, will do so only when sure of doing a "good business," and able to exercise full control.

It must be regarded as certain that, under these circumstances, the new hall will be conducted according to principles known as "business considerations."

The Kangaroos all know this, but they continue to rant about the creation of an institution for the "mental training for the workingmen." They go about huckstering with the memory of the noble founder of the Labor Lyceum, in order to get contributions from workingmen for the building fund, and, at the same time, they send "Begging Committees" to the most disreputable politicians and parsons; they beg of the most reactionary capitalist press organs, and extend an open palm to a Carnegie of Homestead renown. And a Carnegie, a Bishop Potter, a Lieutenant Governor Woodruff, the Colers, the Sheas and whatever the names of all these politicians may be, they contribute their mite to the fund together with Hearst's "Morgen Journal," the "Staats-Zeitung", and all the rest of these "friends of Labor,"—toward the rebuilding of an institution for the "mental training of workingmen"! And why not?

SUCH "Socialists," such "valuable alte Genossen" who solicit alms from these capitalists and their politicians for a workingman's "educational institution," such "Socialists" must be supported. "God bless them, and long may they live" is certainly the silent thought of Bishop Potter.

But I fervently wish that the old Dr. Gerau were still among the living. How he would sail into this rabble! How had HE conceived the spirit that was to reign in the Labor Lyceum for which he sacrificed a fortune?

Before me lies, in his own handwriting, the manuscript* of a speech, delivered at a festival in the Labor Lyceum, wherein he speaks of the purpose of the institution. It is literally as follows:

"I now come to the purpose of this association, for the furtherance of which this hall is to serve. This purpose is NO OTHER than the awakening of CLASS-CONSCIOUSNESS, for without that there will be no strength for the struggle. In this hall shall be aroused the understanding that, however varying may be the kind, the form and the degree of oppression under which individual branches of labor suffer, the common cause for all this suffering is to be found in the present system which we must combat relentlessly.

"In this hall there shall develop a sort of atmosphere, wherein the workers shall come to look upon the DEFENDERS OF THIS ROBBER SYSTEM AS THEIR MORTAL ENEMIES" . . . . "Our watchword is: 'All hands take hold for the welfare of all!' But so cry also the spokesmen of the present robber state; but their words are honey, their hearts and acts are gall! . . . . The workers must be taught to DEPEND UPON THEMSELVES SOLELY, for thus only can they deal the blow to the mortal foe of their happiness, exploitation in every form and disguise . . . This hall shall be a center of infection for the revolutionary spirit, a safe domicile, free from outside corrupting influences. If, at the reorganization of this association, only one reason could have been advanced, namely, that it was the property of the workers, then I would have said: 'Away with it!' let the profit-grabbers swallow it up; it is weakness to demand sacrifices for something that is of no use to our cause."

A place for the fostering of the revolutionary spirit, free from corrupting influences, THAT AND NOTHING ELSE is what the man wanted whose name the Kangaroos, in control of the Labor Lyceum, carry on their lips, while desecrating his memory. Characteristic, as are the actions of the "alte Genossen," are the explanations of the same as given at the last session of the association, at which the shameless activity of its Begging Committee was endorsed.

Most "plausible" was the "apology" that the Labor organizations had pledged so little for the building fund that the help of the capitalists was needed. From the viewpoint of the Kangaroos, who, during the last years had to depend so much upon the capitalists, their courts, their press, and their labor fakirs, such apology is, indeed, very plausible. But it takes all the "science" and "characterfulness" of a Kangaroo to reach the conclusion, as was done by a certain Koenen, that, if they beg of Carnegie and the politicians, they snatch from them a part of the fleecings accumulated by them from the sweat of the workers!!! Thus go ye workingmen and take revenge on your exploiters by fawning before and begging of them for crumbs!

But the most cowardly explanation made was this: that it was members of the C. L. U. who went the rounds among the politicians!! YET THEY, THE KANGAROOS, CONTROL THE BEGGING COMMITTEES, ENLARGE THEM FROM AMONG THEIR OWN MEMBERS, ENDORSE THEIR WORK AND RECEIVE THE SPOILS! It is true, they themselves do not go everywhere. Does a feeling of shame prevent them?—Oh, no, the only thing that stands in the way, is the fact that they cannot speak English!

Happy the day when the Socialist Labor Party rid itself of so despicable a pack! MAX FORKER.

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*The manuscript was handed to me, together with others, after Dr. Gerau's death.

MATERIALISM.

[Written for the DAILY PEOPLE by Mrs. Nora E. Hulings, Siegel, Denver, Col.]

Why! soul has no infinite draping,
They tell us the whole is a fake,
To be sure in its wonderful shaping
The best lie will be always the take.

Why! the whole scheme was clearly for plunder,
Being the surest way then on the whole,
For the rich man to keep the poor under
Was by promises to him for his soul.

Matter might just as well in its making,
Use all kinds of mud for its pies,
Create a great bluff while they're baking,
With a greater pretence to be wise.

And while in this doble you're staying,
Be just what your sense wills to be,
Get all kinds of fun while you're playing,
If you don't you'll get left, do you see?

"MORE THAN WAGES."

HOW IT SERVES TO DEMONSTRATE INTELLECTUAL BANKRUPTCY OF CAPITALISTS.

First Tried by the Utopian Socialist Owen—Now Used by "Our" Capitalists as a Thing That Has Slowly Dawned on Them to Stifle the Class Struggle.

It is a popular notion that Socialism is a system of economics and philosophy of society that in the main is premature and impractical. To many who have afforded it an imperfect hearing and study, its realization is extremely distant, or else entirely impossible of attainment.

Though this idea is popular, there are many, and their number is constantly increasing who, forced by the irresistible trend of industrial evolution, are beginning to perceive that this notion is erroneous, and will have to be either entirely amended or rejected. Many for instance, have been compelled to adopt this attitude by the recent organization of the billion dollar steel combination, a combination that was very recently—just prior to its organization—thought impossible; this despite the fact that Marx and Engels had, with clear Socialist insight, in the "Communist Manifesto" of 1848, outlined the process by which not only that but still greater combinations of capital would evolve, until taken, owned and operated by the working class for the working class—which then, as now, will be the greatest factor in society—numerically and otherwise—in fact, will be society.

In other directions the philosophy of the class struggle, as taught by Socialism is making itself more evident daily, not only in the turbulent, sanguinary battles between capital and labor, with the police, militia, courts and legislature, on one hand, and the disunited, helpless labor organizations devoid of these powers of State and led by traitors, on the other, but also in the many insidious and sycophantic attempts to gloss it over, hush it up and blur it out, while extending the power of Capitalism still further.

In these attempts to gloss over, hush up and blur out the class struggle, while extending the power of capitalism still further, it can again be shown, as in the case of the billion dollar trust, and the prophetic forecast of such combinations by Marx and Engels, that Socialism alone is mature and practical and that its disciples alone possess the sanity and the ability that make for social success and for truly practical results.

For the past few months there has been an undue agitation among the capitalist class over what is announced as an idea that, so the world is informed, has, "In recent years been slowly dawning upon the mind of the employer." This idea, which "in recent years has been slowly dawning upon the mind of the employer," is an idea that first found a practical advocate in Robert Owen, the English Utopian Socialist, in the year 1800 (or just one hundred years previous to the slow dawning described), and which he, subsequently, with characteristic manliness, rejected as a disappointment. This idea is variously known as the "More Than Wages," "Workers' Betterment," and "Industrial Betterment" idea.

It consists according to its chief advocate in this country, in the recognition in the "mind of the employer, that his 'hands,'—as he calls them,—'need attention, need rest, need the best environment for the best results.'"

Under the influence of this recognition "Some employers have improved the condition of the men, because they felt they owed their operators something more than wages." The result has been that the "investment in the manhood of employees does pay"—"while the employee has been the gainer by any improvement in his industrial condition."

The execution of this idea, like all other ideas that are due to "recognition in the mind of the employer," is left to a factotum with the very amusing and would be dignified title of "Social Engineer," as though a picayune cad, could plan the direction and control of society—a work that would be something similar to a geologist attempting to direct the erosive action of glaciers, and change the topography of the earth accordingly.

It is the work of this "Social Engineer" to develop "the recognition in the mind of the employer." It is his duty to come into "personal contact with the working staff, so that the employees may be of more value to themselves, in the first instance, and to their employer in the second."

This "Social Engineer," who, by the way, had his prototype in the shop spy, then sets to "planning ALL kinds of movements that would tend to improve the condition of their (the employers') employees in education, recreation, sanitation and so on." These movements include the beautifying of backyards, fences, company-owned houses and land with shrubbery, vines and flowers; the establishment of lunch and reading rooms, libraries, baths and swimming pools, recreation grounds, and the use of comfortable chairs, in and out of the factories. These movements also extend to the homes, the churches, the Sunday schools, the clubs, etc., of the employees.

But in all these movements the firm or corporation predominates. According as its interests dictate, do these movements express activity and have their being. From and back to it, in a sort of centrifugal and centripetal manner, does it, by means of its paid engineers, direct and control these movements.

In a Sunday school at Dayton, Ohio, where this "Industrial Betterment" is at work, the religious mottoes are interspersed with the business maxims of the company controlling that church and its congregation. In fact, every attribute; according to which the freedom of speech, of thought, of liberty, is possible, is turned to the profit of these companies. They own the schools, the churches, the factories, in fact every thing connected with their employees—they truly own them, "body and soul."

It is conceded by these men that labor is entitled to something "more than wages." Why not, then, since this is admittedly the fact, is not that something "more than wages" turned into a cash equivalent, and paid out as such, so that the employees may better themselves according to their own individuality? Why is this something "more than wages" turned into the assets of the company, taken as its property and turned into investments, that accrue to the advantage of the company? Why in justice, according to this theory is it not made the property of the employees who have created it? The company wish to make their employees slaves, they wish to control the avenues by which the development of any other than a timorous, supine character will be impossible. THEY WISH TO ENGINEER THE CLASS STRUGGLE INTO THE GROUND BY CONTROLLING THE WORKING CLASS, IF POSSIBLE.

This, Owen, who did not have to wait a century to have a thing dawn upon his mind, though he happened to be a Socialist, and a utopian one, at that, saw to a great extent. The brief history of his New Lanark experiment will be of interest as demonstrating these facts.

The following is quoted from the first chapter of Engel's "Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science." (New York Labor News Co., publishers.)

"Robert Owen had imbued himself with the principle of the recent materialist pioneers of thought, that the character of man was the product of his innate qualities and of his surroundings, especially during the period of development. Most of the contemporaries of his class saw in the industrial revolution only disorder and chaos, troubled waters good to fish in and whereby to grow rich quickly. He, on the contrary, saw therein the opportunity to apply his favorite maxim, and thereby bring order out of chaos. Already, at Manchester, as superintendent over five hundred workingmen in a factory, he had successfully applied his maxim. From 1800 to 1829 he directed as principal partner the large cotton mill at New Lanark, in Scotland, upon the same principle, only with greater freedom of action, and with a degree of success that earned for him a European name. A population, that gradually grew to 2,500 souls, and which originally consisted mainly of the most mixed and strongly demoralized element, was by him transformed into a perfect model colony, in which drunkenness, police, criminal courts, lawsuits, poorhouses, and the need of charity were things unknown; and all this simply by surrounding the people with conditions fit for human beings, and especially by causing the rising generation to be carefully brought up. He was the inventor of infant schools, and introduced the system there for the first time. With their second year the children were brought to school, and they were so well entertained that it was hard to get them to return home. While his competitors worked their operatives from thirteen to fourteen hours, at New Lanark the work-day was only ten and a half hours long. During a crisis in cotton, that compelled a suspension of work for four months, full wages were paid to the idle operatives. Yet the establishment more than doubled its value, and, to the end, yielded large profits to its proprietors.

"Still, Owen was not satisfied. The life he had afforded his workingmen was, in his eyes, still a long way off from that which became the dignity of man. 'Those people were my slaves,' he would say. The comparatively favorable circumstances in which he placed them were yet far from permitting a well rounded and rational development of the character and the intellect, let alone the free play of human activity. 'And yet,' he remarked, 'the working portion of the 2,500 people produced as much actual wealth for society as, barely half a century before, it was possible for a population of 600,000 to produce. I asked myself the question, What becomes of the difference between the wealth consumed by these 2,500 people and that which would have been required for the consumption of those 600,000?' The answer was evident. It was applied to supplying the proprietors of the establishment with 5 per cent interest on their investment, besides a profit of more than £300,000 ($1,500,000). What was true of New Lanark, was in a higher degree true of all other factories in England."

Owen had the manliness to repudiate this sort of affairs. As Engels informs us, he became a communist and attacked society fearlessly.

"All social movements that have sprung up in England, all genuine progress made there in the interest of labor, are connected with the name of Owen. In 1819, he pushed through, after five years of struggle, the first law limiting the labor of women and children in factories. He presided over the first congress where the trade-unions of all England joined in one large labor association."

Though this effort to enslave the working class may meet with some success, the character of capitalism is such that the class struggle is irrepressible.

Capitalism's rapidity of change; its abandonment even of large plants and consequently, of small cities, due to concentration, renders these colony-like experiments—for such they are, being located mainly in cities of their own creation,—unstable and open to destruction.

The invention of machinery may revolutionize the processes upon which they depend for existence, and cast their employees adrift. The substitution of new, better, and cheaper articles of manufacture and sale in their line for those of their own production, may render their factories useless. Moreover, as hinted at by Owen, the ultimate result of the general adoption of such a system would so enhance production as to produce overproduction and panic, necessitating a re-adjustment of the conditions of capital and labor—thus fanning anew the flames of the inevitable class struggle.

Capitalism contains the germs of its own destruction.

Such theories as the "More than Wages" theory are not exempted from the industrial evolution that is combining and concentrating industry. That is crushing out the middleclass, displacing the working class and splitting society into possessing and non-possessing classes—that is lining up on their respective sides the two classes—the capitalist and the working—that will ultimately decide the fate of that system.

The "practical and sane men," who, in one instance were above shown to be over a half century, and in another, over a century behind the Socialists, had better cease being visionaries and dreamers and awaken to this fact.

To such as belong to the working class—and they are the great majority who hug this delusion—we say: "Unite with your class for the final struggle, in the Socialist Labor Party. Social Success Lies in Socialism, and Socialism Alone!!"

KNAVES SPURNED.

The "Workingmen's Dramatic Society" Dissolves Connection With Carnegie's Nasty Pets.

At its last Tuesday meeting the "Arbeiter Buehne" (Workingmen's Dramatic Society) sundered its relations with the "Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Association" by the adoption of the following explicit resolutions:

"WHEREAS, The Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Association has been founded for the purpose of creating, for the workingmen of Brooklyn, a trysting place where—free from outside corrupting influences—they could find opportunity to train their minds, and to equip themselves for the struggle to emancipate the proletariat;

"WHEREAS, For this very reason, the, 'Arbeiter Buehne' (Workingmen's Dramatic Society) has for years been closely connected with the said Labor Lyceum, and has supported the establishment to the best of its ability;

"WHEREAS, Said institution has, for some time past, been sinking to the low level of a common beer-hall, from which 'business considerations,' and fostering of idiotic lodge-drivel, and of clique rule have driven away the last remnant of a revolutionary spirit; and

"WHEREAS, The craftiest representatives of the exploiting class, its most demagogic parsons, its most notoriously odious politicians and most reactionary press organs—Andrew Carnegie, the butcher of Homestead, Bishop Potter, Comptroller Coler, Bridge Commissioner Shea, Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff, coolie-trader Hearst's 'Morgen Journal,' the 'New Yorker Staats-Zeitung,' and others—have known how to appreciate this disgraceful state of affairs, and have willingly contributed their gifts for the erection of a new hall, upon the solicitation of begging-committees sent to them with the official sanction of the Labor Lyceum Association, knowing full well that the said hall will be conducted exclusively in the spirit of capitalist interests, and will fly the name 'Labor Lyceum' only as false colors and an advertising medium; therefore be it

"RESOLVED, That the 'Arbeiter Buehne' deeply regrets that the sacrifices, made by Dr. Franz Gerau for the creation of the Labor Lyceum, have been thrown away;

"RESOLVED, That we give expression to our contempt for the leading element of the said 'Labor Lyceum Association,' which desecrates the memory of the noble founder of the Labor Lyceum and which, through its official endorsement of the work of its Begging Committees, adopts as its own the shameless motto: 'Money Don't Smell.'

"RESOLVED, That the 'Arbeiter Buehne,' in view of this hopeless degeneracy of the Kangaroo element, that controls the Labor Lyceum Association, endorses anew and with intense satisfaction, the tactics of its own Party—the Socialist Labor Party—which, within measurable time, will make clean work of all the fakirs and fools who stand in the way of the revolutionary development of the Labor movement of this country."

By order of the "Arbeiter Buehne,"
MAX FORKER,
KATIE FUCHS,
MORITZ POEHLAND,
HENRY MACHOLD,
ALBERT LANGE,
J. M. STRADTNER,
RICHARD REUTER,
Committee.

Adopted unanimously, March 5, 1901.

Cotton Mill and Population.

During the past few days the "Observer" has printed some interesting information about North Carolina towns and counties from the reports of the recent census. There has been an increase in the population of all the counties in the State except ten since 1890. In some instances the increase has been remarkably large, and it is worth noting that in each county that shows a marked increase there has been a development of the cotton milling industry in the past ten years. Gaston, Cabarrus, Stanly, Durhas, Mecklenburg, Guilford and Rutherford are notable instances. The power of cotton mills to build up communities is evinced in a most convincing way by the census reports. What the cotton mill has done for Albemarle may be taken as an instance. In 1890 that place had a population of only 248. This had increased in 1900 to 1,382. Concord, which is officially recorded as a city, increased in ten years from 4,339 to 7,910, and Greensboro from 3,317 to 10,035. Henrietta, not in existence in 1890, now has a population of 1,250. Gastonia sprang from 1,033 to 4,610, Graham from 901 to 2,052, Norwood from 159 to 663, Bessemer City from nothing to 1,100, China Grove from 174 to 887, &c. These are only a few instances—the list could be considerably extended. A number of the smaller towns show losses, but there are no cotton mills near them.—Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.

SECTION PEORIA

HOLDS CONVENTION AND MAKES NOMINATIONS.

A Clean-Cut Program and Platform Adopted—List of the Candidates—Cal for the Party Members to Perform Their Duty.

As announced before, we, the Socialist Labor Party, Section of Peoria, held a convention under the auspices of the Section "Peoria," S. L. P., and the following ticket was nominated:

Mayor—W. E. Miller.
City Clerk—Earnest Torneddes.
City Treasurer—Charles Engles.
Attorney—C. H. Muehler.
Aldermen—
Second Ward—George Osborn.
Third Ward—Joseph Mangysen.
Fourth Ward—Peter Pehl.
Sixth Ward—Carl Koechlin
Seventh Ward—James Duffy.
Eighth Ward—George Schlag (long term), John Bush (short term).

Rigid resolutions were adopted, and as we have another ticket in the field for this spring, we have our hands full of work, which our comrades will certainly not neglect.

Let us swing the Arm and Hammer in our rightful work, and clear away the obstacles with which Ignorance and cowardice have built around us.

This is our first attempt in the municipal campaign, let us score a victory, and let us tell every workingman that only he can expect freedom who himself will strike for liberty and the betterment of his condition under the only true labor class movement, and the only true Socialist banner of the Socialist Labor Party.

Section Peoria will hold a Commune Festival on the 18 of March at South Side Turner Hall. Admission 15 cents per couple. Good speaking and a select program. Come all and listen to what we have to say.

PLATFORM

Of the Township of Peoria, Peoria County, Illinois, adopted at the Convention, in Peoria, February 23d, 1901:

The Socialist Labor Party of the Township of Peoria, Illinois, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American republic we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

Realizing that victory at the polls in township elections cannot fulfill the full measure of justice, the Socialist Labor Party presents for your consideration the following programme, to uphold which each candidate of the Socialist Labor Party is solemnly pledged.

1. The township to be instrumental that free medical attendance be furnished at the homes of applicants, and wherever found necessary; also medicine, food, etc. Establishment by township of bakeries, milk depots, drug stores, coal yards, laundries, and other agencies for furnishing the people at cost price pure food and other necessaries now sold for profit.

2. School education of all children under 16 years of age to be compulsory, the township to furnish food and clothing to children where necessary.

3. Abolition of contract labor on all township work. Direct employment of labor by the township and the township to adopt means for the relief and employment of the unemployed.

4. The township to establish a free employment bureau, where the working people can obtain reliable aid in securing employment free of charge; abolition of such private agencies.

5. Minimum wages of adult employes to be not less than $2.00 per day; eight hours to constitute a workday.

6. All township printing to bear the union label; all material used by the township to be the product of union labor, when such can be procured.

7. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies.

8. A special tax shall be levied for the establishment and maintenance of a standing pension fund for aged sick and disabled, and for orphaned children.

9. Rigid enforcement of sanitary conditions of streets, alleys, lots, lands, factories, workshops, etc., within township limits.

10. Rigid enforcement of all laws and ordinances now in force and the repeal of those that prove to be detrimental to the advancement of the welfare and emancipation of the working class.

NEGRO DISFRANCHISEMENT.

It Acts Like a Two Edged Sword in Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10.—Mississippi, is now agitated over the unexpected effects of the constitutional provision under which the negro is disfranchised. The feature of the situation that awakens alarm is the refusal or neglect of white voters to pay their poll taxes. Unless the tendency can be checked there will soon be few voters, white or black, left.

The Constitution of Mississippi requires all voters to be able to read and write and to pay their pool taxes two years in advance of an election. The payment of this tax is purely voluntary. The poll tax was regarded as a surer protection against negro voters than the educational condition contained in the Constitution for the reason that the negro being improvident would not, it was thought, pay out the money so long in advance; where the natural pride of the white man would not allow him to disfranchise himself because of a few dollars. The calculation was right as to the negro who failed to pay this tax and thus automatically disfranchised himself, but wrong as to the whites. A large proportion of them failed to pay these taxes, and the proportion has steadily increased until it has become a public scandal.

A total of 146,587 voters have disfranchised themselves this year by failure to pay their poll taxes and will be unable to participate in the Congressional elections of 1902, and this is in addition to the threatened otherwise disfranchisement because of illiteracy. There is a total loss of 9,668 voters in 1901 as compared with last year.

How can the evil be cured? is the question now agitating Mississippi. The general opinion is that some action should be taken to compel the delinquent voters to pay their poll tax. The delinquents are being denounced throughout Mississippi as violently as the Republicans were of old. They are told that they are a disgrace to their race, enemies of the State and much more on the same line.

Among the extraordinary measures passed by the Mississippi Legislature at its recent session was the Searight bill, aimed specially at the white men who have disfranchised themselves. This bill provides for the publication in the newspapers of each county for two weeks of a list of the poll tax delinquents. The publication is without any legal effect, but the names are printed as a blacklist for the special purpose of holding the delinquents up to public scorn. It is believed that many white delinquents will pay their poll taxes rather than have their names printed along with those of negroes as being disfranchised.

In counties like Yazoo, where the delinquent list is 8,000, the finances will not allow of a publication at the price fixed, but it is understood that the newspapers have agreed to publish these blacklists to help along the cause whether or not they are paid in full for their publication by the State.

In the meanwhile the Judges and clerks of court have been ordered to help along the cause by studying their jury lists and making sure that no white man who disfranchises himself by refusing to pay his poll tax shall be allowed to serve on a jury.

Finally, it has been decided to proceed criminally against the poll tax dodgers who have voted in Democratic primaries. The primary is probably the cause of the whole trouble. The Democratic primaries are the real elections in Mississippi, the official election which follow being merely formal approval of the action taken at the primaries in the selection of candidates. This is shown in the fact that the vote at the primaries is much larger than at the real elections.

The primaries have been loosely conducted, and when white men discovered that they could vote at them and name the candidates whether they paid their poll taxes or not, and whether they were free voters or not, many participated in them only. It is proposed to break up the practice by shutting the disfranchised voters out of the primaries as well as out of the regular elections, and to that end a number will be prosecuted for violating the Election law, in participating in primaries when they were not legal voters.

Whether these measures to compel the white voters of Mississippi to fit themselves for the suffrage will be successful remains to be seen. So far they have wholly failed, as the number of disfranchised white men grows steadily larger from year to year.

The same condition of affairs exists in Louisiana where a poll tax provision copied from the Constitution of Mississippi has already cut down the white vote over forty per cent; but the poll tax trouble has not yet reached so acute a stage in Louisiana as in its neighbor.

Women Workers in France.

A recent volume, treating of the work of women in France gives this table of women workers in that country: Physicians, 450; authors, 510; artists and sculptresses, 2,500; singers and actresses, 3,000; nurses, 13,000; milliners, 30,000; government employees, 50,000; members of religious orders 85,000; teachers, 100,000; in business houses, 245,000; land owners, 500,000; factory girls, 575,000; domestic servants, 650,000; seamstresses, 950,000; farm laborers, 2,700,000.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time; it will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office

A TRAITOR OUSTED.

Section Seattle Rises Up and Throttles Treason.

SEATTLE, Feb. 12.—Section Seattle passed through purgatory: E. T. Kingsley, one of the most dangerous crooks that ever grafted on our movement, and Claude Knight, a notorious mischief maker, were expelled from the Socialist Labor Party at a meeting of Section Seattle, held on February the 9th, for treason and an attempt to wreck Section Seattle. It was a Kangaroo rebellion on a small scale. The comrades in California, who vainly tried to kick Kingsley out will rejoice with us. The Moody and Sankey method of proselyting which these two scamps carried on for the past few months failed to have the desired effect. The new "converts to Socialism," which they rushed into the Section, could not save them. Like all the unclean elements of which the Party has rid itself, they must needs attack the S. T. & L. A. Now that it is too late, they are sorry they monkeyed with the buzz-saw. Kingsley came to us in September last year from California. He had been laying his wires for months previous to receive a call from here, and the Washington State Committee invited him to come and assist us and other Sections in the State during the presidential campaign. He joined our Section, and was paid a stipulated sum each week. It was noticed from the beginning that he is lazy, but we overlooked it on account of his physical disability. (he has two cork-legs,) and also that he is inclined to be dictatorial.

In the month of November Claude Knight joined the Section. He had made application six weeks previous to his becoming a member, and it was laid on the table. The impression he made upon the members from the first was anything but favorable, but he had strong persuasive powers, and his application was again taken up. There was opposition against him on account of his outspoken dislike to the S. T. & L. A. Kingsley defended him, telling us cooly that he thought just as Knight did, and that he too was "out of harmony with our national officers" regarding our economic organization, but of course would not oppose it. Knight made a like promise. The objection was also raised that Knight, being a conceited fellow, would prove to be unruly, but being conscious of our strength to enforce discipline, that objection was overruled, and he was admitted to membership.

From there on commenced a vigorous propaganda to increase the membership of the Section. The ways and means used were such as have never been witnessed before in Seattle. Some few of the older comrades became suspicious, but were powerless to do anything. They decided however, to watch and await developments. When new officers of the Section were elected Kingsley was made financial secretary by a majority of one vote. He showed a lively interest in that election, and every one felt that he wanted the job. His California record shows that he has a strong penchant for handling finances. In the meantime a covert and stealthy agitation against the S. T. & L. A. was carried on, not only within our Section, but also in Tacoma, where the state committee frequently sent Kingsley to address meetings. Something had to be done, and the loyal comrades took the bull by the horns and forced the two sneaks to show their hands and commit themselves. On January the 13th Comrade Monnett, being the speaker, took the S. T. & L. A. for the subject of his talk. He showed ably and conclusively that to oppose it was treason to the working class and to the Party. The expected happened. Before the large audience, Knight attacked him savagely, and Kingsley, too, "corrected" Monnett, without, however, laying himself open to charges which Knight did, but he went as far as he dared go. At the first business meeting following a resolution was offered to dispense with the services of Kingsley, and to furnish him with transportation back to California, where we got him from (apologies to the California comrades.) This resolution was voted down. Kingsley himself took the floor and stormed against it. When put to a vote, he voted to be retained himself. He now imagined himself strong enough to carry out his scheme, and turn Section Seattle into Section Kingsley. The mendacious fellow miscalculated. The loyal members were in no humor to throw up their hands. On February the 3d Monnett again spoke, and in the course of his speech touched upon the S. T. & L. A. This time Kingsley put his foot into it. He took the platform after Monnett and broke out in a violent harangue against all economic organizations; denied fiercely that the Socialist Labor Party had anything to do with the S. T. & L. A., and wound up by shouting: "Down with all trades unions, the S. T. & L. A. included!" The storm then broke loose; from all parts of the hall came the cry "traitor!" and "crook!" He, being a cripple, was saved from physical violence, but the scandal was complete.

Things now began to move with amazing rapidity. At the business meeting of February 6, charges were brought against both Kingsley and Knight. The Sunday night's demonstration having frightened the conspirators, and the cattle behind them thoroughly, they demanded police protection, and the bluecoated guardians of the law were instructed to keep within hailing distance. Both the dupers and all the dupes to a man came, and along with them a lot of hoodlums from the Tenderloin to overawe the Section. They were, however, politely but firmly ordered to leave the hall. Kingsley protested, but he soon caved in. The meeting opened. The charges were brought and referred to the grievance committee. Kingsley counted noses, and saw that they were up against it. The grievance comittee met on February the 8th, but neither Kingsley nor Knight showed up, nor any of their supporters. The following night the grievance committee reported. Again the rebels were conspicious by their absence. The motion to expel was made and carried unanimously. Thus was treason and crookedness strangled.

But the end was not yet. The California "spellbinder," having lost his graft, feels now very desperate. He made an attempt to capture the hall in which we hold our Sunday night meetings, and again invoked the aid of the police, claiming that he paid the rent out of his own pocket. It was necessary to point out to the agent and janiter that he was not the Section; that he had been expelled. When he found out his scheming was useless, he advertised on the street corners that there would be no more Sunday-night meetings until he could confer with the National Executive Committee and reorganize us. This was for the benefit of the dupes, whom he is exploiting to his heart's content. He boasts publicly that he has been in many such scrapes and always came out on top. The property of the Section (money, books, stamps, etc.) were demanded of him, as soon as he had been charged, and he agreed to hand it over to a committee elected for that purpose. After leaving the hall he changed his mind; instead of the Section's property, the committee received a note in which he says that: "After mature deliberation, and acting under the advice of members of Section Seattle, I have decided to postpone the surrender of books and other property of the Section in my possession until some future time." Steps have been taken to compel him to give it up. Out-generaled and beaten at every point, he is at his wit's end as to what next to do.

Kingsley made a serious mistake when he allowed the flesh pots of Seattle to tempt him. He stuck his head into the lion's mouth proper when he came here. On his arrival from California, some of our comrades, wanting to know what sort of revolutionist he was, drew him out. The information he gave was only partially satisfactory. We thought we had gotten hold of a clear class conscious Socialist; instead, the gent proved himself to be decidly freakish, and he was rapped over the knuckles. The leopard will not change his spots. With his towering conceit which prompted him to set himself above, and in opposition to the party tactics, and a constant longing for bourgeois money bags within the party, which would of course afford better opportunities of grafting, and with an openly expressed contempt for the working class, whom he exploited for many years, he is in every way fitted to become a shining light in the garbage box. All his instincts and inclinations lean in that direction. We think, however, he must go some place else to make his way in. There is little prospect for him here, as bad as they want members and speakers—he is too well known. He played a dangerous game, in which he staked all. He tried bluffing, and we called the bluff. Both of them—Kingsley and Knight—have been fired out of the Party for the Party's good. Section Seattle is now steeled and better prepared than ever to work for the downfall of the capitalist class and emancipation of the wage slave class.

With cheers for the fighting S. L. P., and its economic arm, the S. T. & L. A., we will begin our agitation with increased vigor.

Vale Kingsley and Knight!

By order of Section Seattle, S. L. P.
J. A. ANTHONY.

FREAK LEGISLATION.

Samples of It From Various State Legislatures.

An anti-Trust law just enacted in North Carolina is much similar to the new law on the same subject in Indiana. Its purpose is to restrict and punish combinations in restraint of trade, or to fix the price of commodities. Contracts made in violation of the act shall be void, and infractions of the law shall be punished by a revocation of the right to do business in the State, and the forfeiture of $100 for each day of violation to the person suing for the same.

A pending resolution in the Massachusetts Legislature appropriates $10,000 to be expended by the Harbor and Land Commissioners on a survey for a ship canal from a convenient point on Narragansett Bay and Taunton River or harbor, extending across Massachusetts, through Taunton and Brockton and Weymouth to Boston harbor, by way of Weymouth Fore River. The author of the measure predicted that the Boston and Maine Railroad and the New York Central system would be consolidated in the near future, and this would eliminate the feature of competition. Boston and other parts of Massachusetts would then be at the mercy of the railroads, which are controlled in New York.

The Massachusetts bill, introduced by a clergyman, to permit fishing on Sunday, has received a favorable committee report.

A new law in Texas makes card playing unlawful, except in private residences not commonly resorted to for the purpose of gambling.

The Missouri Legislature has made the penalty for kidnapping death or not less than ten years in prison.

No Verdict for Workingman.

John Donofrio brought a suit against the Weidmann Cooperage Company of Brooklyn through his father, Saverio Donofrio, to recover $10,000 for personal injuries, and the suit was tried before Justice Leslie W. Russell and a jury in Part V of the Supreme Court. It was alleged by the plaintiff that he was an employe of the defendant at the northwest corner of Wythe avenue and North Eleventh street on June 13 last, and that a fire occurred while the plaintiff was in the building. He alleged that the fire escapes were blocked with merchandise and that he was thus prevented from making his way to a safe place. He was burned about the face and body.

The defendant declared that the company had complied with the law in all respects and denied that the fire escapes were not in a condition to be used. The jury could not agree and were discharged.

WINONA WORKERS

Present to the Workers a Clean-Cut Platform and Program.

To the Workingmen and All Other Honest Citizens of Winona:—

For the first time in the history of Winona, the Socialist Labor Party, presents to you its Municipal Platform, and a candidate for your endorsement at the polls.

We have seen the public offices used first by one clique of politicians, and then by the other. We have seen corruption and jobbery in the granting of public contracts. We see the appointment to city offices of ward heelers and favorites of the winning parties. Most of these men are totally unfit and whose whole duty is to take note of the workers in regard to how they intend to vote, and report to their political masters, and matters have reached such a pass that but few employees of the city or corporations dare declare their political preference. Two years ago the Democratic party gained the majority in this municipality on the labor vote, using as decoy ducks, men out of the labor ranks, who by virtue of their position were controlled by the capitalists; demonstrated by the dropping of the (8) eight hour labor resolutions which were part of the platform upon which they were elected. The Republican party politicians are now spreading the intelligence that the present "Labor" council is the most extravagant we have had.

Yet we see the two factions unanimous in trying to give a bare majority of the City Council the right to issue bonds to the amount of $40,000 for the purpose of erecting an electric light plant.

What does it mean? Simply to give the old political parties more patronage and therefore strengthen their political machines. The Socialist Labor Party makes these municipal ameliorative demands, but desires them through the people, by the people and for the people, not through the capitalist by the capitalist and for the capitalist, nor through the politician, by the politician, and for the politician. Fellow workingmen: Class interest and class politics are inseparable.

True, the interests of the individual capitalists are necessarily various and conflicting; two gold bugs, for instance, may differ on the tariff. The same business man who professes allegiance to a certain party on national issues may quite consistently vote for the other party on municipal questions.

All capitalists, however, are united and so are therefore their parties on the fundamental principle—that labor must be fleeced, for if there were no fleece, their could be no contest as to its division between the fleecers.

On the other hand the interests of the workingmen are alike everywhere, at all times, and under all circumstances. The working class cannot be true to itself unless it stands united in the whole political field—National, State and Municipal, on a platform of its own against all the capitalists and their respective political parties or factions. Fellow workingmen: We will present this issue to you again and again until it is solved, and solved correctly. On to the Socialist Republic, through the only avenue left open namely the Socialist Labor Party.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, Only part of our City Council has been legally elected the past four years, the other members of said council merely holding office on an agreement of a few political leaders, and

Whereas, A large amount of work has been done by said City Council which is liable to cause a great deal of litigation and cost, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Socialist Labor Party call upon the wage workers and all other honest citizens to repudiate the action of the Republican and Democratic parties, by voting for the Socialist Labor Party's candidate, Martin Carlson.

"Whereas, Present society is divided into antagonistic classes; one class owning all the wealth while it produces none, the other producing all the wealth and owning nothing but their labor power and

"Whereas, The interests of these two classes cannot be reconciled, and the possessing or capitalist class is to-day through the instrumentality of the Republican and Democratic parties in possession of all political power and functions of government, using them for the sole purpose of furthering its own interests, and

"Whereas, The Socialist Labor Party is the only political party that recognizes and emphasizes the existence of the class struggle, consequently does not claim to represent the interest of all the people, but uncompromisingly champions the interests of the wage-working class only, and

"Whereas, Certain reform parties, claiming to be Socialistic, but dis regarding the fact of the class struggle, tend to confuse the working class by harping all kinds of municipal and State ownership demands, under the pretext of Socialism and then become the political handmaidens of capitalism, therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Socialist Labor Party of Winona, basing its municipal program upon the revolutionary principle of its national platform, which holds that municipal legislation can only be a permanent benefit to the wage-workers, when their class through the Socialist Labor Party controls both the State and National government, and be it further

"Resolved, That two call upon the wage-workers to cast their ballots for the only party of their class, composed and controlled by class conscious workingmen, the Socialist Labor Party."

We hereby submit to your consideration and hearty co-operation the following Platform and Demands:

Socialist Labor Party of Winona,

For Alderman-at-Large—Martin Carlson.

PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States reasserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. We hold the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold furthermore that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic condition essentially destructive of life of liberty, and of happiness. We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

The despotic system of economics it the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics; to this can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

The Socialist Labor Party holds that wealth belongs to him who creates it. The Republican and Democratic, Populist and all other parties hold that wealth belongs to him who takes it, and enact laws accordingly.

MUNICIPAL PLATFORM AND IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

Plank 1.—We declare our unfaltering allegiance to the principles set forth in the national platform of our Party.

Plank 2.—Since even the worker who expects no relief for himself, yet cherishes hopes of improvement for his children and since the working class needs all possible knowledge and training—we, therefore, imperatively demand that no pains be spared in giving thorough free universal and democratic education in the public schools; that free night schools be established; and the laws against child labor strictly enforced.

Plank 3.—We demand that the contract system in public works be entirely abolished, that all work done for the city be paid for at full union wages, in no case less than two dollars a day; that eight hours shall constitute a day's work; that men and women receive equal pay for equal work.

Plank 4.—We demand that the city obtain possession of the lighting plants and all industries now requiring franchises, and that such industries shall be carried on co-operatively by employees under the control of the city government, the employees electing their superior officers; and and that no employee be discharged for political reasons.

Plank 5.—We demand that the city establish good public markets, fuel yards, and other agencies for the distribution of the necessaries of life to be sold at cost.

Plank 6.—The municipality shall establish a central labor exchange, and erect suitable buildings for public meetings, lectures, etc., in our city parks; also that suitable buildings be erected to accommodate all municipal officers.

Plank 7.—That administration of justice be free of charge; and the city attorney's services be free to all citizens.

Plank 8.—That an efficient health department be organized to look after the sanitary affairs of this municipality to prevent a repetition of such gross carelessness in the spreading of contagious diseases, giving thereby political appointees an opportunity to show their despotic authority.

Plank 9.—All business of the city council to be transacted in public; abolition of secret sesions; abolition of the veto power.

Plank 10.—All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies according to the initiative and referendum principles.

Workingmen: Be men and cast your ballot for a representative who stands upon the Class Struggle—Martin Carlson.

Class-conscious workingmen are:
Conscious that their class is robbed by
the laws they never made,
Conscious of their class against the
ruling class arrayed,
Conscious they have masters and cannot
themselves employ,
Conscious of producing what their class
can ne'er enjoy,
Conscious they must win new rights, to
nobler things aspire,
Conscious of despising what their masters
all desire,
Conscious they must make new laws their
products to obtain,
Conscious they have nought to lose and
all the world to gain.

G. H. SMITH,
MARTIN CARLSON,
Committee.

Still Juggling With Child Labor.

One hundred and fifty cotton mills in North Carolina have presented to the Judiciary Committee an agreement in which they pledge that from March 1 no week's work shall EXCEED sixty-six hours; that no child under twelve years shall work in a mill during the term time of "available" public schools; that the mills will do all in their power to promote the education of working people in the State and cheerfully bear their part of the burden. They then petition the Legislature, in view of this agreement, to enact no labor laws at this session. In a report to the Legislature the Committee says that the evil of child-labor is being rapidly diminished in the State, and recommends an acceptance of the agreement.

Cuban Radicals' Demonstration.

HAVANA, March 11.—Dispatches from Washington telling of President McKinley's confident belief that the Cuban relations matter will be patched up to the satisfaction of all concerned are ridiculed here. The radicals publicly urge remonstrative demonstrations, and on dead walls everywhere are appearing thousands of posters such as this:

"To the People of the United States:

"Do not make any promises that you are not sure to keep, and never go back on the word you have given.

"GEORGE WASHINGTON."

Trades' & Societies' Directory.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., MEETINGS at Headquarters, No. 431 Smithfield stret, Pittsburg, Pa. Free lectures every Sunday at 3 p. m., and every Tuesday and Friday at 8 p. m. Speakers' Club every Thursday at 8 p. m. State Committee every first and third Sunday at 9. a. m. County Committe the last Sunday of each month at 10.30 a. m. Pittsburg District Alliance No. 15, S. T. & L. A. meets second Sunday of every month at 11 a. m. Machinists' Local, No. 190, S. T. & L. A. every second and fourth Saturday at 8 p. m. Mixed Local No. 191, S. T. & L. A. and Branch 13th Ward Allegheny, meet every second and fourth Sunday, 8 p. m., at Yey street, Allegheny, Pa.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets every Monday evening 8 p. m., at Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, New York. Daily People stamps may be purchased by delegates from L. Abelson, assistant organizer, 177 First avenue; L. Siff, financial secretary, 362 Canal street; Julius Hammer, recording secretary, 304 Rivington street. 410

SECTION BUFFALO, S. L. P., BRANCH 4, meets at International Hall, 251 E. Genesee st., near Michigan st., upst. Public lectures and discussion on questions pertaining to Socialism, every Monday, 8 p. m., except 4th Monday of month, which is reserved for business meeting. Everybody welcome. Bring friends along. 461

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue. Newark, N. J. 485

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bartges st.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Peschine ave., Newark, N. J.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY." No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 8 p. m. 486

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary K. Wallberg. 408

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADquarters of Boston, No. 45 Elliot street, Rooms 4 and 5. Freer reading room open every evening. Wage-workers welcome.

WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of the 23d Assembly District, 312 W. 143d st. Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room; open 8 to 10 p. m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors welcome.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at above hall. Visitors are welcome.

BOSTON SOCIALIST LABOR PARty, Headquarters, No. 45 Elliot street, rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room. Open every evening. Wage-workers welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Suscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren." 429

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. 453

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets every second Sunday of the month, 2.30 p. m., headquarters, 1304 Germantown avenue. BRANCH No. 1 meets every Tuesday evening same place.

LOCAL ALLIANCE, 282, of the S. T. & L. A. (Swedish Machinist), meets every second and fourth Friday of the month at 8 p. m., at Cosmopolitan Park, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street, Newark N. J.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., Headquarters and free reading room, 205½ South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 129½ W. First street, corner Spring. 435

SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets on every second Sunday of the month at 2.30 p. m., at its headquarters, 1304 Germantown aveune. Branch No. 1 meets on every Tuesday evening at the same place.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue, Westville Branch mets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P., holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

TAILORS' PROGRESSIVE UNION No. 11—Meets every Monday evening in Liberty Hall, 259-261 East Houston street. Secretary, L. Kupfer, 56 Columbia street. Headquarters, 114 Cameron street.

WEEKLY PEOPLE.
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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191

For the structure that we raise
  Time is with materials filled,
Our to-days and yesterdays
  Are the blocks with which we build,
Truly shape and fashion these;
  Leave no yawning gaps between;
Think not, because no man sees,
  Such things will remain unseen.
Else our lives are incomplete,
  Standing in these walls of Time,
Broken stairways, where the feet
  Stumble as they seek to climb.
—LONGFELLOW.

THE "DRESSED STONE" DECISION.

The decision of the Court of Appeals of this State, rendered on the 8th instant, and declaring unconstitutional the "Dressed Stone Law," would seem to turn upon a very humble subject. So it does. But there is nothing so humble occurring at this stage of social evolution, that does not teach its convincing lesson. This decision is particularly eloquent.

The stone dressing business has not yet reached the monopoly stage: it is still at the small producers' or middle class stage: a swarm of petty firms are engaged in it in this State; and, consequently, have to compete here with the product of larger firms located in other States. In the course of this competitive struggle, several of the firms in this State, and led by one of them located in Brooklyn, fell upon the plan of curtailing competition by excluding from the New York market stone dressed in other States. The scheme was a purely middle class one: an incident in the struggle of capitalist with capitalist. In order to encompass it, the aid of the Legislature was needed. The petty capitalist interests, interested in the scheme, did not storm the Legislature under their own colors. They were too wise for that. They set up the colors of "Labor," and, so as to give a color to their pretences, they proceeded to enlist the aid of "Labor." Assisted by one of their Labor Lieutenants, a notorious Labor Fakir, William O'Brien, and leader of a stone cutters' Union, a resolution was adopted by the Union recommending the passage of a law that should exclude stone, dressed in other States, from being admitted to the markets of New York. The resolution was then rushed through other Labor Organizations as a "Labor Matter," intended to protect the stone cutters of New York, and it finally was turned into a "Labor Law" at Albany. That is the law that the Court of Appeals just annulled, or repealed,—and thereby re-emphasized a profound principle in Socialist tactics.

It is a principle, fundamental in Socialist tactics, that the Working Class can share nothing, out of any alliance with Middle Class Interests, but their defeats. Alluring as are the promises held out by these to Labor, they would not, where they could, fulfil their promises, even in the exceptional cases of actual triumph: so soon as triumphant, the Middle Class becomes inspired with the full Capitalist spirit; but triumph for the Middle Class is, at best, an exceptional affair; at this date it is no longer possible. Labor, whenever inexperienced enough to allow itself to be cajoled into taking a hand in the struggles of its Middle Class exploiters with their economic superiors, can now participate only in the bruises, the sorrows and the mortifications that are the sole trophies now reserved for the Middle Class in such struggles.

And that is the plight that the stone cutters, the allies of the stone-cutting firms in this State, now find themselves in, besides being disgraced by the pettiness of their shipwrecked aspirations.

"Narrow" may seem the doctrine that would guide a Labor Organization in hooting out of its hall any employers' proposition to join hands "for mutual benefit," and "intolerant" may seem the principle that would guide such an organization in driving from its midst, as a vile procurer and lackey of its fleecers, the member who would introduce such propositions. But Truth is **narrow, and Facts are intolerant; and** the two, combined and matured into Experience, imperatively dictate the warning:

"War to the finish, no alliance with the Capitalist Class, an eternal vigilance against its lieutenants, — the Labor Fakir!"

UP-TO-DATE TWEEDS.

The closing hours of the debate in the House on the Army bill, that took place shortly before the close of the session, were worth all the others. The spirits had by that time become so embittered that the contestants began to indulge in "foul blows." The "foulest" of these was the direct charge hurled at Representative John A. T. Hull of Iowa that he was financially interested in an increased Army on account of his connection with a certain lumber improvement company that was started to exploit the Philippine Islands.

This revelation, valuable though it is, is valuable only on account of its precision. Every sane man knows that capitalist legislation is in the interest of capitalists. And if so, why not war legislation? If X-rays could be thrown upon the pockets of our legislators, which of these would fail to reveal a direct or indirect connection between some money-making scheme and the bill in hand, for which the legislator in question was "patriotically" enthusing? None. In so far, the incident brings to light no fact generically different from those generally known; at best, rather at worst, the incident would denote merely an aggravation of what is going on. To invest in war, to put money where it is necessary to wade through carnage to profits, that certainly is an aggravation of that capitalist feature that lies in running legislation for business. But it is an aggravation only. The Hull incident, however, betrays something more than an aggravation; a good deal more.

When the Dingley tariff bill was under discussion, the point was made against it that special interests were favored; that, while the bill proceeded from the principle that "American industry must be protected," the promoters thereof dropped their "principle" the moment "their own ox was gored;" and the point was beautifully clinched by picking out the clause that favored certain lumber that was floated down the streams from Canada into Maine,—Maine being the State of the father of the bill, Representative Dingley, and lumber his business. The point could not be got away from, but Representative Dingley did not "face the music;" he availed himself of parliamentary manoeuvres to escape uttering a point-blank lie by denying the fact too categorically, and he was too much ashamed to admit the truth of the charge. The conduct of Representative Dingley denotes the era of shame-facedness in capitalist chicanery. The feature of the recent Hull incident markes a new era. It marks the era when shame-facedness is dropped, and utter shamelessness prevails. Upon being charged with connection with a lumber company to which a ruthless war in the Philippine Islands was necessary for success, the gentleman blanched not, but volunteered with utter brazenness the following full information:

"I am the man whose name has been used in connection with that lumber company. During the campaign the company decided to suspend operations, and not invest a dollar if Bryan was elected. But after McKinley was elected it decided to invest every dollar it had."

Such a brazen acknowledgment certainly marks an era in our history. The capitalist class not only invests money in war, but cares not who knows it.

These are up-to-date Tweeds, asking the working class:

"What are you going to do about it?"

WHERE WERE THEY?

Wednesday morning's despatches from Europe, on the free fight in the British Parliament, were as full of matter as an egg is of meat. He who runs could read a lesson, not to be forgotten.

In the deliberative body, said to be the "Parliament of Parliaments;" in the country said to be the kingdom of free speech; in the land, withal, where, despite its original lead in capitalist development, the revolutionary movement of proletarian emancipation lies prone, strangled by the navel-string of bourgeois "reforms,"—in that country's parliament a Majority applied the gag to a large Minority, and, with physical force, accompanied by brutality, ejected sixteen members. It was not a case of a Majority suppressing a filibustering Minority; it was not a case of a Majority saving the "law of motion," essential to all deliberative bodies, by disengaging itself from some cloggy Minority, that would have paralysed action. It was a case of closure virtually before debate; it was a case of strangulating speech; it was a high-handed procedure, the rough-riding over Parliamentary privilege.

But the despatches were eloquent, not only in what they did say; they were most eloquent in what they did not say. Scan them as one may, it was impossible to detect even the remotest allusion to two names—John Burns and Keir Hardie. Scores of names occur in the several despatches, tangled up in the fracas of struggling M. P.'s and constables, but—nary a Burns, and nary a Hardie.

Where were they?

Among the "Apostles of the Working Class" in England, aye, among the "Apostles of Socialism" there, these two men hold pre-eminent positions;—but. But, their apostolate of the Working Class and of Socialism is of the "broad," the "practical," stamp. Theirs is the idea that the way to the Socialist Republic lies, not along the steep and thorny path of a strictly proletarian, class-conscious policy, but along the meandering road of each and every reform that the bourgeoisie can be coddled into taking up. In short, they hold that the correct policy is not the Revolutionary one but the Reformatory: nibble away Capitalism by reforms.

Now, then, of all bourgeois achievements, parlimentary freedom is a leading one. It is the achievement with which the Capitalist revolution blazed its way into political power, and in the fire of which it reduced Feudalism to ashes. It is clear that he who holds that the road to the emancipation of the wage slave lies via nibbling reforms from victorious Capitalism, must, at least, be on the alert to maintain all the reforms in existence, especially those that are so essential as the principle of parliamentary freedom. No reform can be nibbled off Capitalism if that reform and principle are knocked down. The assault upon the principle in the British House of Commons must, accordingly, have aroused whatever fighting quality Messrs. Burns and Keir Hardie have kept concealed about them. This was their chance. Did these spurners of revolutionary tactics and aggressive Socialism, these apostles of nibbling reform from Capitalism rush to the rescue? No; significantly enough, no! For all it appears, they were safely crouching under some bench, while Parliamentary Freedom, that gift of the bourgeoisie, essential to all further "reform" nibbling, was being trampled on and thrown out by twenty constables!

The "broad," the "practical," the "reformatory" crew, or school, stands photographed by the posture of Messrs. Burns and Hardie in the House of Commons on the 5th instant. "Reform" with one and all is a blind for desertion, a cloak under which to conceal conscious unfitness for the man's work of the Proletarian Revolution, and under which to nurse the vainglory of constitutional stage-strutters.

CHAOS LIGHTED.

Political Movements, great and small, and the greater more so than the smaller, are attended with periodical jars and clashes of tongues. Great confusion is the inevitable result. If the confusion limited itself to "outsiders," the evil thereof would be felt less. Unfortunately and inevitably it extends, in fact, it begins with the "insiders." The injury done thereby to Movements is incalculable: it prevents the contestants from understanding as promptly as they should the issue that they are evolving, and, consequently, keeps them from quickly perceiving the direction in which they are moving; then, also, it conveys to outsiders and prospective recruits the idea of an inextricable tangle, which deters them from joining, lest they too be "tangled."

To well-grounded Socialists, especially those active in the work of organization, this evil is not whined over. They know that it is inevitable. They reckon with it. They know what capers material interests will drive some folks to, and that, themselves ashamed of the thoughts that dominate them, such folks are apt to confuse the issue through the arguments that they seek to conceal their thoughts with. A not unimportant task that frequently falls to the Socialist militant is to strip controversies, that break out in the camp of Socialism, from the trappings of false pretence and thus bring out clear the issue.

Such a period of jarring and clashing tongues, attended with the usual confusion, the Socialist Movement is going through just now, both in Europe and America. The presentation of the Kautsky Resolution at the late Paris International Congress, with its express desertion of the guiding principle of the Class Struggle; the support it received from a majority of the delegates; the attitude of these elements in America on taxation, on Armory-building, on capitalist or "pure and simple" Unionism, on acceptance of "donations" from such capitalist hands as Homestead-Carnegie and Coolie-Hearst;—all these incidents, accompanied by the arguments advanced in their defence by the elements that brought them on, and that, jointly in Europe and America, are using the terms "practical" and "broad" in self-justification, while, all the while, violently protesting their staunch Socialism, have created a situation to which "confusion" would be a mild term, but for an exceptional occurrence. In this instance a virtual miracle has happened. A frank utterance has issued from the camp of the back-sliders. And that utterance clarifies the situation.

Already the situation was confused **enough when Mr. Edward Bernstein,** now reconciled with the Prussian Government, delivered himself of his "economic and sociologic" theories. These might have been thought vague; but the situation grew still more confused when Messrs. Kautsky, Adler, Branting, Hyndman, and what not, in Europe, and Messrs. Gruntzig, Schlueter, Leib, and what not, in America, took the further step of repudiating the Class Struggle, and especially when both sets—the Social Democracy of America and that of Europe—struck a close alliance and shielded each other. What does it all mean? was the puzzled question that went up from many a quarter. The answer has come. It has come from the American Social Democracy. The Milwaukee, Wis., "Wahrheit," the leading organ of the Social Democracy, in a painstaking characterization of the Socialist Labor Party and its French sister organization, the Parti Ouvrier Francais, pronounces both the S. L. P. and the P. O. F. "Utopian," and hints, as the reason therefor, the VERY FACT OF THEIR BEING MARXIST. In other words, Marx is utopian; he is reverently to be shelved.

Credit where credit is due. The "Wahrheit" has distinguished itself as the sole manly organ of the Social Democracy on both sides of the water. It leaps ahead of the Bernsteins, the Kautskys, the Brantings, the Hyndmans, the Leibs, etc. What it says openly, they all think secretly. Now their term "broad" acquires definiteness; now their expression of "practical" is understood. Marx' great sociologic thought—the thought from which all Socialist tactics must flow—to wit, the absurdity of endeavoring to revolutionize society behind its back, the futility of expecting to overcome an enemy by running away from, while "making your peace" with him,—that is "Utopian" holds and says the International Social Democracy.

Clearness is restored. "What it all means" is no longer a puzzle. The far-apart-forking roads of the Socialist Labor Party, to the right, and the Social Democracy, to the left, is no longer blurred by the dust of quibbling phrases. Whosoever now takes either, knowingly takes his choice.

The syndicate that has gained control of the California wine output should bend all its energies towards controlling the liquid that masquerades as wine. Nobody that drinks it can control it. It is as unmanageable as an unbroken colt, as sour as the clerical milk of humanity, as sharp as ingratitude, and as remorseless as the fate that is overtaking the Social Democracy—both Kangaroo and Debsic. It comes with a French, German or Italian label, and sits in the midst of its guests. Little do they know the serpent which they harbor, alternately in the bottle and in the breast, but it soon makes them know. A syndicate that would control this wine, yes, even a syndicate that would corner it, and keep it there, would do a great deed for humanity.

A "Child Protection Society" has been organized in Nebraska, and one of its incorporators is Mr. Edward Cudahy, father of the kidnapped boy. It is not at all probable that the society will "protect" the children who work in the Cudahy packing-houses, who work on the bonanza farms owned by Cudahy, or in the mines, and the warehouses in which Cudahy holds stock. There the kidnapping and the murder of children will go on, and is expected, as a matter of course, to go on, just as merrily as ever. Capitalism to drain further profits from the working class does not hesitate at any crime. When, however, it finds itself or any of its members hit by the very criminals it breeds, then and then only does it act. The man who stole the Cudahy boy restored him and received money for so doing, but the parents who have been robbed by Cudahy and his fellows of their children, can find no restoration. Capitalist methods are too thorough for that—as long as allowed to exist.

Carter Harrison "has come out for municipal ownership of all public utilities." It was no hasty resolve on his part to come out that way, so the Social Democrats of Chicago are in a tight place. They have drivelled and jabbered reform, municipal ownership, and a large vote, and now comes a man who says he can give it to them. He has placed them in just the position they desired to occupy. He surely is as sincere as they in a desire for public ownership, and much more truthful than they in the promise of a big vote. Why should they not unite on him and be done?

The advocates of law and order in Montana, have arrived at that stage of law and order known as personal violence. An editor has seen fit to denounce a State senator for the stand he took, and the senator, in the interests of law and order attempted to assault him. The editor, still in the interests of the same things, promptly struck his would-be pommeller a severe blow with a loaded cane. After doing this he "walked swiftly, and with great dignity," away. Now it is said that the legislator is searching, with a revolver, for the editor. Both of the gentlemen should be restrained by being tied together and allowed to fight it out. It is an excellent way of getting rid of a pair of ruffians.

Documents have been found in Pekin which show that it was the intention of the Chinese to boil the minister alive. Let us forget the fact that in dyeing, smelting, soap-boiling, and chemical works we boil many men, because we want to be indignant at these Chinese who were going to boil the ministers. Does it not call for a blow that must be struck at the heart of the Yellow Terror, preferably at some convenient port, a city that can be looted, or in a fertile portion of the land? Does it not call for a wink from Manfest Destiny, and a nod from expansion? Boiled ministers, cold boiled ministers, hard boiled ministers! We must shudder at the thought, and get ready for an increase in our Asiatic force.

THE "AVERAGE AMERICAN."

The "Average American," alias the "common people," alias the "hard-headed bulwark of our homes," alias the "voting king," has had a few bouquets thrown at him of late. He appears regularly, clothed in a new derby hat, in the papers, and sometimes when he has money enough to invest in a high lid he is "Tax-payer," and a wicked octopus, or a wicked politician, is doing things to him. He is a very handy person, is the "Average American," and even when he is forced to assume, for journalistic or machine reasons, another name, he does not lose his utility. On the contrary, the change does him good, and when he can unite both the "Tax-payer" and the "Voting King' in his one person, there is always something doing.

This "Average American" has the great advantage of being an intangible quantity. No one knows his habitat. No one possesses a genuine specimen. No one claims to be one. He is just a multitudinous affair that can be imagined for some purposes, and is as convenient as a guess when we do not know.

The supposition that he does exist would lead us to track him to his lair. Surely the men who sell oranges, dates, peanuts, collar buttons, jack-knives, petrified figs, suspenders, house lots, upright and downright pianos, needles, wedding cake, brooms, raglans, canned salmon, statuary, paper roses, mining stock, jam tarts, and other household utensils from a push-cart, are not "Average Americans?" Indeed not, they are the "scum of Europe." They are "ignorant foreigners." They are a "menace to our social institutions." Why, they are so low on the scale of political vertebratae that they have not even a vote. No, indeed, numerous as they are, we shall have to trample them under foot in our pursuit of the "Average American."

Then the man with hard hands, toil-lined face, bended back, slouching gait, prematurely old face, and sad countenance, sometimes conducts himself in evil ways. Though he works hard, though he gives his life-blood to make wealth, though he produces all, from the highest to the lowest, from the best articles to the worst, from the costliest to the cheapest, from the largest to the smallest, he will frequently resent the fact that he is starving, that the gets but little of all he produces, and will go on strike. When he has toiled and moiled, when he has used up all his energy, when he has done everything to make others rich, and is himself cast aside in his old age, he will sometimes wonder, in his blind way, why it is.

This man, who is taken as a straight, flat-backed, broad-shouldered, athletic, cheerful youngster, has been twisted and warped out of shape. He was, it is true, bright and energetic, but he developed the habit of going on strike, and demanding more wages. He is not the "Average American." According to the "Sun" he is a thug seeking whom he may devour. According to the "Evening Post," he is a discontented ignoramus, whose "envy has been aroused by the prosperity of those who know how to save their money," and rest satisfied with "the station to which God has assigned them." According to the "Herald," he is the unwashed rabble, careless in his habits, gross in his manner of eating, unreliable in his nature, and cruel in his disposition. According to the "World" and "Journal" he is a hideous, unkempt, filthy animal that has only one use, and that is to pose for funny—O so funny—pictures. Can such a man be looked upon as an "Average American?" Although he numbers over 15,000,000 of our population, he has been proven, by every capitalist paper, magazine, and other such publication, to be a villain, whose only use is to produce wealth, and be shot down once in a while. We must eliminate him from our consideration. He is not worthy of notice.

Then there is the clerk, no matter what his line of business may be, who works hard, and has an expert accountant and a detective watching him all the time. This is not because he is considered dishonest, but simply because the expert and the spy are there as a guarantee of good faith. Despite this surveillance, the clerk often steals a necktie, or a million dollars. In the first instance he gets six months. In the second his family is sympathized with because of the unwarranted disgrace that has overtaken them, and the man himself "experiences religion" at a revival, and is opposed to all vice. Yet these two men, because of their inherent weakness, cannot be looked upon as "Average Americans." They, too, must be eliminated from all consideration on the subject, for they are not worthy to furnish either an ear or a great toe to the statistical and campaign ideal.

Then the gold-brick-buying, mortgaged, mortgage-holding, salt-pork-eating, scrimping, waif-purchasing, fleecing, and bankrupted farmers have been a disturbing element. They have had irrigation committees to build dams to store up the water of the Gulf Stream, they have had appropriations to build harbors where water had to be obtained in buckets, they have had legislation in the interests of tuberculosed butter, and of trichined pork, they have sobbed and begged and whined for governmental favors, until they became a nuisance to the very men who had promised them things, and they have even had their farms taken, at exhorbitant prices, for various municipal and State purposes. The farmer is not the "Average American." He is not rich enough for that, and he has too many shortcomings.

Then the richer presons are not "Average Americans." They have their own grades of "intelligent," "prosperous," "solid," "substantial," "thriving," and "leading." They are "Americans, and proud of the old stars and stripes"—when they use it as a label for baked beans or sand-paper, but their Americanism is of an effervescent quality, and dries up under the glare of much money. They are the men who teach patriotism in the schools, and then bid on supplying contracts. They tell how "contented and prosperous" labor is, and then cut down wages. They point at the "Average American," and use him in their after-dinner speeches, but they are not of him.

Nothing is left but the Indian, who likes to move into smaller quarters whenever the land he holds becomes valuable, and the negro who has developed the chronic habit of being disfranchised or lynched. They are not looked upon as American at all. They serve the purpose of long orations in Congress, but that they should be a yard-stick of citizenship is out of the question.

The "Average American" must exist. We see his picture. We see him pursued by the octopus. We hear him lauded, larded, and praised. Perhaps, and it is the only supposition left, the "Average American" was caught by the octopus, and is enjoying a much-needed rest in its midst.

Political and Economic.

The New York "Sun" says:

"The decent and law-abiding element in labor unions may perhaps ponder profitably the fact that when the rumor spread that there was to be a strike on the Brooklyn trolleys, the municipal authorities ordered the police to stand by.

"Labor organization is a menace to public order when the declaration of a strike on a large scale is practically the equivalent of a notice that riot is in the air."

It may, or may not be true that the declaration of a strike on a large scale is practically the equivalent of a notice that riot is in the air. But one thing is certain that when that is the case, the labor organization that goes on strike is of the kind that the "Sun" caters after, lends its columns to boom it, and otherwise fosters.

In the "Atlanta Constitution," a gentleman, desiring to sail his frail bark upon the troubled waters of "literatoor," offers to exchange a mule and two hogs for various books. Here is an opportunity to start a new colony. Our Social Democratic friends should jump at the chance. A mule and two hogs, grown hogs at that, for a little printed paper! If our friends have not the necessary volumes, let them put some of their literary - clerical - osteopathic-spiritualistic-jobless friends at work to write them. The offer is open for thirty days, and it is a slow member of the party that is not good for a book a day.

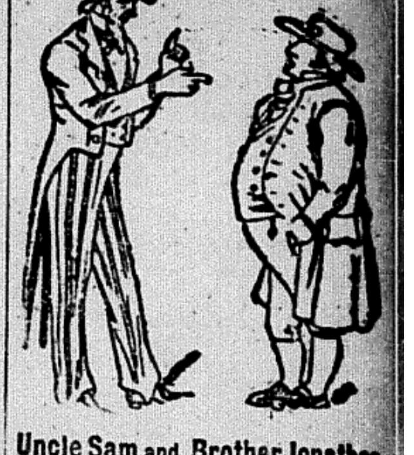
The middle class, broken and defective, reflects its fractures and defects in all its utterances. As a consequence its once pet, poor, dead Populism, intensified all the defects and raised them to the highest power. It is refreshing, it is like a glance back into old days to read a bit like thus:

"Of course all government is Socialistic in its broad sense, for there are but two plans of social existence; one is Anarchy—the law of natural selection; and the other is Socialism (the law of unnatural selection?)—statutory intervention with the law of natural selection."

Is the writer of it still at large? Oh, yes, the writer of it is Alli Reed, "Secretary Iowa Populist Committee, and National Organizer, N. O. K. P." He got in the above fine work in the Kentucky "Tribune," and received a favorable notice from the editor for it. Trully, Alli be praised, such things are now rare, but the fool killer was not very thorough in the Populist camp, and so one comes to light now and then.

The "Journal," as usual, "conducted an inspiring fight" against the insult offered to "American manhood' by Admiral Sampson. Most of its fights consisted of inch-long shrieks about what it was doing or what it throught it was doing, or what it would have people think it was doing. The "Journal" is strong on the abuse of the "common people." Opper's "common people" is represented by a most idiotic looking "gent" in an antiquated hat and a foolish look. Davenport's "common people" always wear a look of horror and a ragged shirt, and still more ragged hands. Perhaps this is honoring the "common people," but it is a most decided insult to decent people. The average hind-page cartoon in the "Journal" is more decidedly an insult than anything that Sampson, in his limited mentality, could conceive or execute.

Mother Jones, the original Mother Goose, attended the soiree held by the "Volkszeitung," and she there spoke to some 2,000 persons, mostly "Volkszeitung" Germans, who have fought for many long years not to learn the English language. The "Volkszeitung," puffing things up, said that she addressed a crowd of 4,000. But that number, the farther away from New York it went, grew larger, and the farther off the date was, the more it swelled. On March 1st, the inspiring news reached Terre Haute, and the "Toiler" of that city came out with the announcement that "Mother" Jones has spoken to an audience of 5,000 persons. On March 2d the news spread to the distant city of Chicago, and the "Working Gall," proclaimed the astonishing news that "Mother" Jones had spoken to an audience of 6,000. By the time that Chicago knew the inspiring facts, the audience had become one that "packed Grand Central Palane to the doors." As Grand Central Palace will contain 8,000 persons, the 6,000 who "packed" it must have been exceeding elastic, or else they must have been unduly inflated. The growth of the crowd, and the packing process is interesting to watch. By the time that it reaches the Pacific coast, it cannot be less than 8,000, and in the trip across the Pacific a few thousand more will be added for good measure. Then in traversing Asia and Europe it is impossible to state what the increase will be. By the time it reaches Petering Pete Curran, and his man Quelch of the London "Justice," who saw 800 people in a New York hall that can't seat 200, that Mother Goose audience will be equal to the whole population of New York. What a pity that audience can't be gotten up on paper and movements either.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

UNCLE SAM—If you are ready, I am ready to put a third hole into your Director of the Mint, Roberts.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I am ready, and anxious too, to see if you can put another hole into him as deftly as the two of the last two weeks.

U. S. (meditatively)—Let's see. The first shot ripped up his capitalist humanity, by nailing him as a beast of prey;—

B. J.—Just so.

U. S.—And the second showed him up as a dealer in saw-dust when he claimed that increased production would do the workers any good. I think I showed you that, so long as this capitalist system that Roberts upholds, lasts, increased production will redound to the interest of the capitalist class only, and Labor will be ever worse off.

B. J.—You showed that to perfection.

U. S.—Now set him up again and see me put a third hole through him and his St. Louis paper that quotes him so approvingly.

B. J. (pulls out of his pocket the clipping from the St. Louis paper and reads):—

"Director of the Mint Roberts made a good point in an address delivered last week. 'It is the common error of those who attack the existing order of society,' he said, 'to treat of distribution as of more importance than production. But the real problem is to get more from nature. Careful statisticians have estimated that the total production of wealth for even so efficient a population as that of the United States including the yield of the soil, the output of the mines and all the earnings of capital scarcely exceeds $2 a day for every person engaged in gainful occupations.' An equal division all around at the close of each day would greatly disappoint the socialistic theorists. Mr. Roberts points out that the amelioration of conditions must come from increased production."

U. S.—That's a fine target. It says there that a careful estimate of the wealth produced to-day shows that production is scarcely $2 per capita, and, consequently, there is not enough to go around, and that, therefore, Socialists are wrong.

B. J.—That's what he says; and, do you know, I think he is right?

U. S.—Not so fast. What does that mean but to convey the idea that it is not possible to produce to-day more than so small an amount of wealth that there can be only two dollars per capita?

B. J.—It means that and nothing else.

U. S.—And what idea does that idea mean to convey but the idea that to-day production is carried on at its highest possible productive pitch?

B. J.—It can convey no other.

U. S.—Do the rafts of advertising agents, drummers and boomers produce anything?

B. J.—Nothing whatever.

U. S.—Do the armies, police corps, detectives, watchmen, lackeys, chefs, footmen produce aught?

B. J.—Nothing.

U. S.—Do the 5,000,000 unemployed in the land produce anything?

B. J.—Nothing.

U. S.—Do the squads of brokers, lawyers, notaries, etc., produce wealth?

B. J.—Not a pin's head of wealth.

U. S.—Do the capitalists produce wealth?

B. J.—Not at all!

U. S.—I don't need to go further. All these categories that I have mentioned, and scores of others that will readily suggest themselves to you, are idle hands.

B. J.—Absolutely.

U. S.—Is all the land of the country occupied in production?

B. J.—Not much! Unbounded areas are deliberately withheld from production!

U. S.—Is all the machinery, capable of being built, built and put into operation?

B. J.—Why no! Even inventions are kept under lock and key and not allowed to materialize.

U. S.—Now, then, it follows that the system under which so small an aggregate of wealth is produced, as this Roberts says, is an idiotic system, which condemns a large, a tremendously large portion of the population to idleness. With social opportunities (machinery and technique of production) that are marvelous; and with a volume of muscle and brains large enough to exploit these opportunities so as to afford affluence to all, the system which Mr. Roberts upholds smites with a palsy millions of these arms and brains, paralyzes much of the machinery, and blights whole tracts of land large enough for empires.

B. J.—That's so, by Jericho!

U. S.—It follows that the attitude of this Roberts and his St. Louis paper amounts to this: They first commit a crime, and then seek to justify the results of the crime with the crime itself; they first uphold a system of production that palsies the productive powers of the race, and then they seek to justify their niggardly system on the ground of the little wealth it produces; they first stand by a system that condemns the race to poverty, and then they oppose those who fight that system by using the very evil results of their system as an argument against the Socialists. Are not such people——

B. J.—They are veritable dealers in saw-dust!

U. S.—Granted Roberts' contention about the small amount of per capita wealth producible to-day, and he knocks out himself. It is one of the charges that Socialism has nailed on the head of Capitalism that, to-day, it hampers production. The means of production being, to-day, private property, are operated only to the extent that they may yield profits to the owner, and thereby popular misery becomes the staple product of Capitalism, despite the potentiality of fabulous well-being. There goes one more hole into your Roberts. Next week I shall rip open another.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

The Fighting S. L. P. in Arizona.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The professor who "spoke" on the question of the unemployed at last meeting, as I reported in my last letter, stated that the following Sunday he would speak on the question of "Confiscation." When the time came for the meeting to start deliberating on "confiscation," a member of the Social Democracy announced that the professer could not come on acount of the bad condition of the road from the effect of the rains, on account of which he could not use his wheel. But the capitalist wheel was running, and he could have utilized it at a very small expense. They deliberated for some lenght of time as to what was best to do. Finally, the president, who is permanent chairman, in their organization, said he knew there were Socialists there who could handle the question all right, and he believed Mr. Leach had come prepared. He called upon me to take the floor, which I did, as all true S.L.P. members will do: Never miss a chance.

I started, saying that I was a Socialist Labor Party man, and my talk would be in conformity with Socialist Labor Party doctrine. I had got no further when one of the Social Democrats called out: "Mr. Chairman, he is not talking to the question; we are not discussing the Socialist Labor Party." (He had got onto it that S.L.P. propaganda was taking place in their hall.) He wanted me to talk tootsey-wootsey, a tickle-them-under-the-chin kind of Socialism. As I didn't work in that mill, and didn't grind that kind of Socialism, I told him to have a little patience and he would get question enough before long. He tried to steal S. L. P. thunder, but failed in the attempt; we reserve it all for our own use and will defend it at all hazards. As to the question of confiscation, my argument was that the capitalists themselves were the confiscators, and that the capitalist system depended upon their power to confiscate. Take that power away from them, and the capitalist system is ended. First they confiscate the product of the wage earners, only leaving them a bare subsistence; then they confiscate the opportunity of the small capitalist or middle classes to exploit the workingmen; a glaring example of this was manifested in Packingtown, Chicago, where Phil Armour & Company's workingmen live in poverty and degradation unspeakable, while Phil & Company amassed their millions. But the company was not satisfied. They said: "These little butchers throughout the country are in our way; if it wasn't for them we could make more millions." So they went to work and confiscated the opportunity of untold numbers of these little parasites to exploit the wages of laboring men; by setting up company shops in cities and towns, and ran the little parasites out of business. This little fellow is one of the most pronounced advocates of the competitive system. But when he is beaten he cries out: "Catch thief! Down with the combinations! Down with the Trusts!" He will tell you if he knows anything about the system under which we live, which he very seldom does, that he belives in freedom of trade, freedom of contract, and freedom of competition. If he does know this much and you ask him if these big fellows havn't a right to contract to do business under one management, "Oh, no; that interferes with freedom of competition!" That's what Socialist admit. It interferes with your competition. Your chance in the race has been lost. Your opportunity has been confiscated. You may think it's wrong, but you have only been beat at your game. This holds good in all lines of business: the small capitalist's opportunities are being confiscated. The days of large production are gradually eliminating the small capitalist as a useless factor in modern society. He has no alternative but to become a wage-earner or a genteel hobo, if he has not cunning enough to work his way there by keeping up appearances. If not, the Weary Willy life will be his lot. But while this is taking place among the large manufacturing and small manufacturing and distributing class, manufacturers, merchants, etc., the large manufacturer and distributor is doing "big business" confiscating the people's heritage. For instance the Northern Pacific Railway Company, in getting its franchise through the then existing capitalistic government, succeeded in getting the people's heritage in land and social opportunities. All the wealth now held by these confiscators was wrung from the loins and intellect of the laboring class. No man can become a millionaire without confiscating the product of the laboring class.

When I took my seat an S. D. man took the floor and said: "Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to any man making a talk here saying, 'I am a Socialist Labor Party man.' It seems to me like this: as though he wants to push himself to the front." You see, this free American, brotherly-love Socialist, wanted to bridle a man's tongue. They can't stand discussion, although they invite those who differ with them to come and discuss. Our comrades stood for the right of free speech, and the right to say who we were and what we were, so that the audience might judge which was the Socialist Party; and that's what the S. D.'s try to avoid.

J. A. LEACH.

Phoenix, Ariz., Feb. 28.

The "Brothers" Exchange Compliments in Collinsville, Ill.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The "grand and glorious birthday" of Washington was celebrated in this burg in true pure and simple style, under the auspices of the Central Trades and Labor Assembly of Collinsville, by inviting Brothers Capital and Labor to speak. The one representing Brother Capital being no less a personage than the Hon. (?) Lieutenant Governor of Illinois, Mr. Northcott, and the one supposed to represent Brother Labor a labor skate from St. Louis whose name I did not learn.

Mr. Northcott indulged in great praises of the glorious achievements of this truly capitalistic age, saying that Brother Capital could not exist without Brother Labor and vice versa. He stated that he liked the organization of Capital so long as it did not take an unfair advantage of the other fellow in charging exhorbitant prices for the necessaries of life. Ah! there is the rub! He also said that he believed in labor being organized in order that its services should not be too cheap. But why it was that Capital and Labor, being Brothers, and consequently their interests identical, the two insisted on separate organizations, he did not explain. Neither did he explain why it was that whenever Capital and Labor engaged in conflict (which often happens), Brother Labor always gets it in the neck, in the shape of cold steel or equally cold lead and bites the dust while Brother Capitalist remains serenely at a safe distance in his mansion—or abroad in his mountain palace and his divvy goes on just the same.

The labor fakir from St. Louis differed in no particular manner from Mr. Northcott. He maintained that labor must organize in order to get, by means of impure and simple unions, a larger share of the wealth it alone produces.

But how to proceed to make Brother Capital loosen his grip upon the back of Brother Labor in order to get that larger share of the wealth, the speaker, of course, left unsaid.

One thing is certain—that going into a thing called Union is simply to pay dues for the benefit of a lot of political crooks and the labor fakirs will not solve the problem. It must be done by class-conscious political action on the part of the workers.

Last, but not least, a word about the black coated individuals called "ministers of the Gospel." As I ventured out last Sunday evening and listened to one of them for want of a better place to go, I heard him also go into politics and insisted that the voters should see to it that the laws are carried out (what laws? the existing laws in favor of the Capitalist class of course), and, if not, make them (the office holders), step down and out. To hear him, carelessly one would almost be tempted to accuse him of being in favor of Socialism. But, alas! he too ignored the class struggle. But I scored a point on the preacher, nevertheless, which is the most remarkable, in view of the fact that all propounders of orthodoxy hold to the theory that everything that happens in this world, good or evil, is God ordained and prearranged. Not so with this Reverend. He launched forth, and informed his audience that all the misery all the bloodshed, all the wars, all the suffering, all the poverty, all the crime, all the vice, all the wretchedness throughout the world in all ages was due to man, and not to God. Neither was it to be laid at the door of the Devil, but to man, and hence it must be undone by man. In other words, if we wish to bring about heavenly conditions upon earth we must do it ourselves. A fact, of course, that every true Socialist knows and in order to bring it about it is necessary for the working class to study, to read, to investigate the principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party, to become clear upon the class struggle—realizing that the emancipation of the working class must be brought about by the working class itself.

OBSERVER.

Collinsville, March 1.

Downfall of the German Social Democracy.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Below are translations of two articles from the "New Yorker Herold." As the subject they announce is now well authenticated, they should both be preserved in the archives of our intrepid and well poised Socialist Labor Party.

The first article is an Associated Press despatch, dated Berlin, Feb. 27, 1901:

"At the Party day of the Social Democrats of the Grand Duchy of Baden a resolution was passed dropping the revolutionary party programme. The Socialist leaders, Deputies Dreesbach and Fendrich explained that the great mass of the party demanded practical results and was heartily tired of the useless agitation for the future State and the great 'Kladderadatsch' (illusion). The Assembly assented to this view almost unanimously."

The second article is an editorial in the same paper of the ensuing day:

"The German Social Democracy moults and will soon be no revolutionary party at all, but only a radical opposition party. The decision of the 'Reds' in Baden, which the cable announced yesterday, is symptomatic of the further development of the Social Democratic party, and the German government has done very wisely, in permitting Edward Bernstein, that meritorious writer, that courageous and valiant champion of the proletariat, to return to Germany from his banishment. Bernstein has through his works contributed extraordinarily to dig under the bottom of the 'revolutionary' group in his party, so much, indeed, that he has been treated as a 'deserter.' Edward Bernstein seeks a relatively moderate and reconcilable view to help the victory and his removal to Berlin must, therefore, be regarded as an important event in the party to which he belongs, and for its development in relation to the civil parties. The decision of the Social Democracy in Baden is probably the first result."

The comrades in America will not feel a bit surprised when reading the above. Our courageous and valiant champion of the proletariat—the DAILY PEOPLE—has time and time again unmasked these European fakirs. We can only say: "Keep up the good work! Hit every fakir who shows his head!"

ARTHUR A. PRUSSACK.

New York, March 2.

Capitalist Government-Owned.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Chicago furnishes another proof that government ownership, as long as the capitalist class owns it, is of no benefit to the working class, and of why it can redound to the benefit of the workers only when they become sufficiently intelligent and class-conscious to wrest it from the robber class and control it themselves as advocated by the Socialist Labor Party.

It would be interesting to have an explanation of the below resolution from the would-be-Socialists and we-are-coming-your-ways, as well as from all those who say the Socialist Labor Party is too radical, and who would nationalize industries to be operated like our postal system.

The employees of the newspaper-mailing section of the Chicago postoffice are again protesting against improper treatment, overwork without extra compensation, etc. This time the particular grievance is against working Sundays, and they through the Postoffice Clerks' Union have issued the below resolutions asking public sympathy in their demand for one holiday a week. Thereby admitting that the pure and simple union is entirely inadequate to cope with the situation.

Postmaster Gorden says it is now impossible to give the men their demands. The men say that since October 1st they have been compelled to work eleven Sundays consecutively. Other employees are compelled to work three hours each Sunday. Hence the following resolution of the mailing clerks:

"Whereas, The Chicago postoffice clerks, after working overtime six days in the week, have been obliged to work nearly every Sunday for the last six months.

"Whereas, As men of families and Christians, we demand the right of an opportunity to spend one day of the week in religious worship and physical recreation.

"Whereas, After exhausting every means within our power to obtain relief and being unsuccessful, be it

"Resolved, That we protest against these conditions, and knowing the interest which the ministers and editors of this city take in all questons relating to justice, be it further

"Resolved, That we appeal to them and to the public through them for their moral support."

Their appealing to ministers, editors, Christian spirit and justice will avail them nothing. But there are lingering hopes that these periodical outbreaks, of which there were several lately, may teach these victims of capitalism that they are not an aristocracy of labor, but simple suffering wage slaves as the rest of us, and that to free themselves they must resort to and use the only effective weapons at the disposal of the working class, which are the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and therewith abolish this detestable and infamous wage-slave system.

THOMAS STEIGERWALD.

Chicago, Ill., March 3.

Pingreeisms.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—I notice in last week's Letter Box the answers given to a St. Louis correspondent on matters appertaining to Pingree's career here in Michigan. For the benefit of all interested, I would like to supplement the answers given with the following details.

Of two laws enacted at Lansing enabling the city of Detroit to operate its own street railways, one was called the "Atkinson Law," the second, the "McLeod Law." When Pingree found that the large business men of Detroit began to organize against "his pet scheme," he himself started proceedings to "test the constitutionality" of the McLeod law. The Common Council supported Pingree in his street railway deal, but the Mayor of Detroit vetoed their decision. Pingree was forced to abandon that "pet scheme" of his, because of the price that was demanded by the street railway company for their plant.

On October 25th, 1889, a petition was presented to Hazen S. Pingree, "signed by 100 leading business men," urging him to accept the nomination for Mayor of Detroit on the Republican ticket. On October 29, 1889, Pingree was nominated by acclamation for Mayor of Detroit on the Republican ticket for the first time. At that time he said: "All I can say is that I am very grateful for the honor which you have conferred upon me. If elected, I will discharge the duties of my office to the best of my ability."

As early as June 18th, 1891, Pingree declared in favor of municipal ownership of street railways, but was afraid to encounter the obstacles. This expression of ideas was caused, probably, by a movement which arose about that time, and which was called the "Citizens' Independent party." This party was pushed along by the Nationalists and the Socialists of that time; it called for many municipal improvements, including the municipal ownership of railways. Ever since then, Pingree has stood, practically, on the old platform of the old Citizens' Independent party, and Pingree, practically, became since then, his own platform, party and all.

M. MEYER.

Detroit, Mich., March 3.

Cheers From Blythedale, Pa.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—We Italians were very well pleased about the referendum vote of our fellow Italian comrades on the "neutrality" proposition.

The vote was just as we thought; and the downfall of the Italian intriguer and bossism was a foregone conclusion. Now we know that we have to fight these intriguers just the same as the other crooks and freaks in the country. Now, comrades, we advise all to take a hand in our emancipation by being eternally vigilant.

We, here, in this small miners' town, try all we can to spread the light. We have about fifteen subscribers for the WEEKLY and five for the DAILY PEOPLE, and about fifty for "Il Proletario." We are trying to introduce the German organ, "Socialistche Arbeiter Zeitung," and the Swedish organ, the "Arbetaren" and other S. L. P. literature.

Hurrah for the Buzz-Saw and the fighting S. L. P.

DOMENIÇO SAMBUCO.

Blythedale, Pa., March 4.

To Spread the Area of Light.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The plan adopted by the Board of Trustees is the proper one, and we intend to do our utmost in accomplishing their aims, and encouraging them in their work of increasing the circulation of the only paper that should be read and supported by the wage working class—the DAILY and the WEEKLY PEOPLE.

The comrades throughout the United States should put their shoulder to the wheel, and, after getting it there, let us, all along the line, give the wheel, that will start the buzz-saw agoing with ever increasing speed, a simultaneous push, so that its increasing revolutions will make the shivers run up and down the back of the entire capitalist system from stem (Maine) to stern (California), and may its buzzing continue until every RIB of the CAPITALIST SHIP, the Republican and Democratic, Reform and Social (?) Democratic (?), Prohibition and Populist politicians, along with the labor skates or labor lieutenants shall be loosened from the fastenings (their jobs) and be compelled to drop from the unsightly bark, that they are holding together, and thus the rotten RIBS and SYSTEM will stand exposed, convicted and fired out of the presence of the militant Socialists of the country.

So, "hustle!" is the word comrades, and may the plan adopted by Section Richmond Borough—to furnish two new subscribers to the weekly each a week—be taken up and pushed from one end of the continent to the other, thus adding thousands of new subscribers to the list of the only paper that WILL and DOES fight the battles of the wealth producers until they shall, by voting into power the entire ticket of the Socialist Labor Party, bring about the conditions that must exist in every civilized country, namely, the Socialist Republic, or the Co-operative Commonwealth, and thus abolish the poverty and all its evils by giving to each worker the full value of his labor and product.

Yours for the Fighting S. L. P.
JOS. H. WILTON, Secy
Section, Richmond Borough, S.L.P.
Port Richmond, S. I., N.Y., March 5.

More on the Meeting of "Big" Six.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—At the last meeting of "Big Six" the statement mentioned in the DAILY PEOPLE of last Monday, March 4, concerning the "Sun," and made by its President, was not the only occurrence of interest. Be it as may, that statement should have been enough to arouse the feelings of the members against such a euchre game in which the officers of the union—the union's Organized Scabbery—held high and low jack, and the members had to pay the bill. But the members of that union seem to be almost immune against any conception of the outrage put on them. Aside from a remark of one out of the meeting about how long Mr. Laffan would remain away for his health, and the assertion of the chair that Mr. Laffan's stay would be a brief one, no commotion was perceptible. One humorist at the meeting said that Mr. Laffan would stay away until he felt strong enough to continue the fight, and, of course in the meantime the advertisement contracts could be renewed.

A well-meaning member, having made the motion that the remainder of the "Sun" strike fund (about $600, according to the Secretary's report) be transferred to the out-of-work fund, claiming that this fund would be at a very low ebb during the summer months, there followed whisperings and shakings of heads from the members of the Organized Scabbery, and the President made signal that was quickly understood by Ben Hanford, who jumped up and pleaded not to let that fund be "torn asunder," that, although the boycott had been declared off the "Sun," there "would still be expenses," etc. Hanford laid special stress on the fact that with the assessments for the month of February all in, the strike fund would be increased to only about $1,000; and he also declared that although the assessments for the "Sun" strike had been discontinued, he wanted it to be understood that for the month of February they would have to be paid. Can there be any doubt that the Secret Committee gentlemen, like so many Barkises, are "willing" for some more?

In the further progress of the meeting a report of the "Farm Committee" was read in detail. After the union had found out that the farm project was a failure and the potato patch scheme of salvation a fake, it was resolved to dispose of it. The union had sunk thousands of dollars into this scheme and was at last compelled to sell to the highest bidder—about $450. But not even this amount will be recovered by the union, as the Secretary said, because the man who bought the farm claims that some of the "chickens and hens" that were supposed to be present on the farm, did not respond to the roll-call. Sic transit gloria humbuggi.

The next thing was the bestowing of orders of the "Golden Frankfurter" to two well-known Park Row restaurant-keepers—resolutions thanking them for their services to Labor (sic).

Another incident of importance was the reading of the letter of resignation of Vice-President Hitchler, who placed his resignation on the ground that he cared not to officiate with the present officers.

In order to discount this slap in the faces of the Organized Scabbery, the next thing was the reading of a long letter from the "expert accountant" pronouncing these gentlemen the ne plus ultra of Pillars of Labor.

I should not close this report without mentioning that "cloture" of debate has been brought down to perfection in this union, where "democracy" is prated about, and which is honeycomed with Anarchists (rose water Anarchists). The "cloture" is established before the debate; whoever rose to speak was ejected, unless he was known to be "safe." Over twenty men were unceremoniously put out.

A LAFFAN-CONQUEROR.

New York, March 6.

How a Strike Was Won.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Now that the subject of "pure and simple" methods, together with all that is connected with and that flows from them, is under general discussion, the following reminiscence of how a certain strike was won about thirteen years ago, will prove interesting.

If my memory serves me right it was in 1888 when it was reported to the organizing committee of the New Haven, Conn., Trades Council that the girls of Myer Strauss & Company's corset factory were on strike, and desired assistance from the Trades Council. We at once took charge and about 250 girls crowded into the hall. The complaints were quickly formulated into several demands, and a committee consisting of three of the strikers and two of the Trades Council proceeded to the office of Myer Strauss & Company to adjust the difficulty. The President and Manager, Mr. Adler, being absent, the committee agreed to meet him the next morning, and adjourned the meeting of the strikers to that time. At that meeting it was seen that about one-half of the strikers, probably under pressure of home influence, had already deserted and gone back to work, while the remaining ones were as determined as ever.

The committee this time consisted of five members of the Trades Council. Mr. Adler tried to show them that the backbone of the strike had been broken by the return of many of the girls, and he stubbornly refused to make any concessions. However, the committee was equally stobborn and belabored Mr. Adler nearly all of the forenoon, gaining several of the minor points, including the return of all the strikers except one, who it was alleged by Mr. Adler had called him a "dirty Sheeny." On this point it was finally agreed that she should also return on condition that she apologize for the remark.

It was nearly noontime when the committee left the office with the final ultimatum of the company. It had been previously agreed to meet in the afternoon to give the committee's report. The office of the company being provided on all sides with large windows, the girls at work were naturally at a fever heat to know what the committee had accomplished, especially since the meeting had been such a lengthy one, and at times very stormy. Under these circumstances, it was not surprising that many girls left their work at noon and instead of going to work went to the strikers' hall to hear the report of the committee. About 300 girls were present at that meeting and it was decided to offer a compromise of five per cent. One of the committee, H. H. Lane, suggested that the door be locked and none of the strikers go to work until the committee return. This happy idea won the strike. Mr. Adler, of course, noticed the absence from work of so many girls; and, fearing that the strike had spread instead of diminishing, quickly accepted the compromise, along with the suggestion that the girl who used the offensive language might return without an apology.

Thus the strike ended satisfactorily on the point when it was really lost only for this lucky idea of imprisoning the girls at the afternoon meeting.

There has been no strike since at that shop.

Holyoke, Mass., March 6. R.

The Hobo.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—I wish a little space to say something about our floating population, commonly known as tramps and "hobos."

Pasco being a junction on the main line of the N. P. R. R., it is no uncommon sight to see from fifty to one hundred of these unfortunates camping out among the sage bush, waiting for the next freight train on which they can beat their way to the next station. Needless to say they can get nothing here without the hard cash, and then they are generally charged three prices by the middle-class grafters in this town. (Speed the day when the capitalist system itself wipes out these middle-class labor suckers.) First the wretched men are called tramps and hobos by these people, then they are robbed of their last nickel; and finally, if perchance some depredation has been committed in the neighborhood, they are run out of town by a gang of our "respected" citizens, commonly known out here as the "Kangaroo Court."

In Spokane last year, they were driven out of town by the mounted police; other places along the road have rockpiles; and again, as here, they are run out of town by the upholders of "Law and Order" and staunch "pillars of the church."

Never a word is said about what breeds this abominable state of affairs; never a word about this rotten system of ours. Men are thrown out of work by the development of machinery, by women and child labor, they are forced to wander to seek a living at some other place; and there the same conditions stare them in the face. I ask every man that can be honest enough to think unprejudiced, what would YOU YOURSELF become under similar conditions? What else is left for you to do than to travel, i. e., to become a hobo, and finally, in despair, break the laws of our capitalist government and land in the penitentiary? Think, workingmen, what it means to be displaced by a machine, and forced to wander, and, everywhere you turn the same conditions stare you in the face. Is it not enough to drive any man to despair?

Remember also that the development of machinery does not stop. It spreads with gigantic strides, and you men are thrown out of work in the same gigantic proportion.

Why don't you wake up out of your sleep (for sleeping you are) and shake off this lethargy? Ask yourself what will be the end. Wake up and see what is going on about you. You railroad men that are working here, can you not see what is being done?

What means it to you that a compound engine will haul four times as many cars as the small engines did formerly? Are these four train crews employed? No. Well, where are the men who were laid off? Oh, you say, they are working on some other road or division. But does not the same thing confront them, no matter where they go? What does the consolidation of all the larger railroads mean? Does it mean that they will employ more help? Oh, no! That would not be business, and the railroad companies are not in the business for their health. It means in plain words a reduction in the number of men, so that those that are thrown out can compete with those that are retained, and thus reduce wages. All the large concerns in the country have found out that it is to their interest to consolidate, and they are letting you workers do the competing.

This is what makes hobos. I don't think anyone is foolish enough to believe that men will become tramps because they like it. No, they are driven to it. The only way you can put an end to this infamous system is to vote YOURSELVES into power. Vote for the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution. If you are a workingman, your interest surely lies with that class as against the capitalist class. Class lines are clearly drawn. Ask yourselves to what class you belong, and act according. Help us to speed the day of the emancipation of the working class.

Read the DAILY PEOPLE and the WEEKLY PEOPLE, the only workingman's paper published in the United States.

Vote the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party.

JACK.

Pasco, Wash.

Vacations for Navy Yard Employes.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—It will interest Navy Yard employees to know that a bill granting fifteen days' leave of absence to the employes of Navy Yards, etc., was signed by the President and became a law on February 1 of this year. This leave is granted without forfeiture of pay and affects all navy yards, arsenals, gun factories and naval stations outside the District of Columbia, these having enjoyed such a privilege for some time. It is also provided that absence on account of sickness shall be deducted from the fifteen days' leave.

The law reads:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each and every employee of the navy-yards, gun factories, naval stations, and arsenals of the United States Government be, and is hereby, granted fifteen working days' leave of absence each year without forfeiture of pay during such leave: Provided, That it shall be lawful to allow pro rata leave only to those serving twelve consecutive months or more: And provided further, That in all cases the heads of divisions shall have discretion as to the time when the leave can best be allowed without detriment to the service, and that absence on account of sickness shall be deducted from the leave hereby granted."

L. F. M.

Washington, D. C., March 4.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

TO ALL WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN—It would require an extensive corps of assistants in this office to read manuscripts of large size as soon as received, and to correspond with contributors stating why the article is either not acceptable, or when it will be published. Our kind contributors are too numerous for that. Therefore, their attention being called to this, they are requested, when sending manuscripts, to act upon the principle of: "Throw your bread upon the waters, and never look for the return."

T. G., ANN ARBOR, MICH.—What a hair-brained generalization that is! Of course, "principle is greater than any man." But do you know of any principle that is worth the paper on which it is written, or the breath necessary to utter it, unless it is supported by men? In the last analysis you will ever have to look to the men who are the promoters of a principle. Every-day experience will tell you that the weight to be attached to information is the source from which it comes. It is of the essence of things to know that men who pleaded guilty of having robbed the mails, others convicted of having sold out the Populist party, others who voted for Armories, others who are noted Labor scates, etc., etc., are leading characters in the Social Democracy.

S. S., NEW YORK.—You ought to know that there is no such thing as a "Socialist Jew" among the Kangaroos. There are Jews there, but none is a Socialist. They are all Philo-Semites, and Kangarooed simply because the S. L. P. refused to see in the Jew, quo Jew, any more than in the Methodist, quo Methodist. Some were particularly wroth at the firm resistance of this paper to all attempts to have it buncoed into the Dreyfus affair.

"X," ST. LOUIS, MO.—It is a Single Taxic confusion of thought to imagine that taxes or rent affect real estate as a rule. The rise in value of real estate is what determines its rent; and it is that value that determines the tax,—not inversely. Consequently, it is a "cart before the horse" proposition to suppose that either the taxes or the rent affect the value of real estate.

C. G. T., TOPEKA, KAN.—What a sorry figure would you not cut on the public platform! and what a sorry light would you not put Socialism in to anyone careless enough to believe that your Social Democracy is Socialism! With what face can you look people in the face to whom, after arraigning the Democratic and Republican parties for preaching Christianity and practising butchery, for preaching affection to the working class and practising labor-skinning, for preaching education and practising child labor, in short, for preaching Virtue and practising Vice,—with what face can you right thereupon look people in the face, and justify your party's preaching of the "Class Struggle," and then indulging in the capitalist practises of building armories, booming real estate, accepting jobs and donations from capitalists and their politicians, etc.? If you were a parson the mystery would be solved. They are accustomed to a hypocritic lip-service of Virtue while condoning and profiting by Vice. Socialism spurns such hypocrisy, or such mental imbecility. It can build on neither.

F. G. WOODBURN, ORE.—That question about "who will do the dirty work under Socialism" could be handled in the "Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan" column better than in the Letter Box. Shall be taken up just as soon as we have disposed of Mint Director Roberts whom you may have noticed we're now got on that grid-iron, and mean to turn over the fire once or twice more.

W. W., SAN JOSE, CAL.—The mystery is cleared up, if you consider how greatly the concentration of moral forces increases their scope. The Socialist Labor Party, through its unequivocating, unflinching, straight out policy, naturally discounts all and any equivocating, doubling and crooked movement of the many that have sprung up against it, and which, as a matter of course, are wholly deprived of all moral force.

G. O. N., ST. PAUL, MINN.—Why, man, that time's gone by. The "Trade Union" flag is no longer sufficiently respected to cover all the merchandise that is on board. Thanks to the educational work of the Socialist Labor Party, people have learned that, the same as pirate ships would run up some nation's flag to escape detection, many an organization runs up the "Trade Union" flag for the identical piratical purpose. People now inquire.

J. B., AKRON, O.—Each Congress has two sessions. The first begins on the first Monday in December after the Congressional elections. Accordingly, the members elected to the House of Representatives in November of the even years, do not meet until nearly thirteen months later. Their terms, however, begin to run from noon, March 4, of the uneven years, when the previous House expires; and they might meet before December, if an extra session is called by the President. The session that opens in December of the odd years may continue until Congress chooses to adjourn. As a rule, they continue deep into the Spring of the year, on account of which the first session is called the "long session."

The second session begins like the first, on the first Monday of December of the even years, but, different from the first session, it comes to an end by limitation at noon on March 4 of the odd years. For that reason is called the "short session."

H. S. S., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—No, never. Many a fellow, written up in these columns, tried the bluff of a libel suit, but never went further. One of these was Richard Hinton of the defunct Debs colonization plan. A scheme of his was exposed in detail in these columns; he wrote blusteringly demanding retraction and threatening immediate proceedings if retraction did not follow; he was told in the Letter Box that we were ready for him, and that was the end of it. The "Social Democrat" was foolish enough to publish his letter under some very foolish headlines. The last to threaten was this Jackson of Schenectady, N. Y., and him we called down too. Only one man was foolish enough to carry the bluff so far as to start proceedings. In his complaint he swore that a certain description of certain rogues in the Labor Movement fitted him! But neither he carried the matter any further. We are ready for one and all who may try the game. What the DAILY PEOPLE says it says deliberately.

L. B., COVINGTON, KY. — Don't allow yourself to be mystified. The man who says that he is a "Socialist, but belongs to no brand of Socialism," is trying to do you. No principle can ever amount to anything unless it is organized. Look at all these persons who are "out for Socialism," and each of whom would gladly not affiliate with any "brand", so as to be able to pull the legs of all. Do you find them preaching "Socialism without a brand?" Oh, no. They feel bound to join a "brand," or they could not preach. As the S. L. P. will have none of them, they must join the Kangaroos or Social Democracy.

T. E., TRENTON, N. J. — The "Secret Committee," so often referred to was a committee appointed by the authorities of Typographical Union No. 6 to administer the funds that came in for the "Sun" strike. The committee was called "Secret," because its members were not to be asked any questions. Many a one of them, who looked seedy just before the appointment, blossomed forth immediately after in regalias.

J. N. W., YONKERS, N. Y.—That talk about the S. L. P. being thirty years old is "stuff." The S. L. P. will complete its 11th anniversary in the campaign of this year. What there was before that was no S. L. P. It was debating clubs, crematories, card and beer clubs, etc., but no political party. Some good elements joined the S. L. P. via those clubs. But that's all.

G. G., ELIZABETH, N. J.—You never expected it? You are staggered at seeing the "Volkszeitung's" Kangaroos begging money from capitalists? Why, man, do you first need to see the cubs of the coyote to know that their mother is a coyote? That set was always crooked; the S. L. P. was in a constant struggle with it on account of that. Is it perchance more ignominious to take money from a Carnegie and Hearst than to take hush money from the Organized Scabbery so as to give them the desired secrecy in their dastardly conduct towards workingmen?

"SOCIALIST," VANCOUVER, B. C.—1st. A referendum being ordered by a capitalist government on some subject or other, a Socialist will vote on it or not according to the nature of the subject. If bad he should vote against it; if it has any good feature, he should vote for it. A proposition to abolish plural votes and the effect of which would give increased electoral power to the people should be supported.

2nd. It is an entirely different question, whether a capitalist candidate should be supported on the strength of some good feature of his platform. He should be left severely alone. The capitalists could keep up eternally the game of baiting their hooks for labor support.

3rd. A Socialist in a parliament may undoubtedly vote for a bill that is in the interest of Labor, even tho' the bill is introduced by a Capitalist. The Socialist will, however, not vote simply but make his position clear.

T. S. HARTFORD, CT.—You are partly answered above in the answer to "G. G., Elizabeth, N. J." The "Volkszeitung" has, of course, not had a word of protest against the disgraceful affair of begging and taking moneys from capitalists and their politicians. How could it? Itself sticks up to the eye-brows in that mire!

J. A. L., PHOENIX, ARIZ.—Well, where is your sense of humor? The passage is as clearly sarcastic as words could make it. There is no Kangaroo in this office, and none can show his nose without he is treated to a dose of "July 10." The principle that Labor does not pay the taxes, but that the taxes are paid out of that portion of the wealth produced by Labor that the Capitalist takes away from the working class in the shop, is too fundamental in the science of Socialism, for there to be any danger of a slip on that subject.

J. H., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—"Social Democracy," or "Socialist Party," whichever name they take, suits us. As to "Social Democracy," the "Democracy" in it is no accident; that is the old political ash-barrel out of which one fake labor or reform party after the other has issued, and into which they all inevitably land; and the "Social" in it is typical of mystifying purposes: the word conveys no distinct idea; there are "social" gatherings, "social reforms," "social evils," etc. Finally, as to "Socialist Party," what could there more eloquently announce the fact that a concern which sets itself up as a rival of the Socialist Labor Party, has dropped the cause of Labor by dropping that word from its newly coined name? That will greatly help emphasize the fact that they have dropped the Class Struggle—a fact that scores of acts of theirs attest to. Either name will suit us.

P. A. V., READING, PA.—(1) Aliens and minors are admissible to membership in the S. L. P. The former are required to take measures for naturalization.

(2) Bundle rates for the SUNDAY PEOPLE are: $1.75 a 100; for the WEEKLY PEOPLE, 75 cents a 100, and, for over 500, one-half cent apiece.

A. J., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Of course the argument of the "Tribune" of your city, to the effect that it cannot be said that any one is impoverished by the action of the man who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before, is a silly answer to the contention of the Socialist Labor Party that, under the present system of capitalist production, the possession of wealth by one man implies the impoverishment of some other. Even against this position the capitalists fire their "Tribune"-like spit-balls, but these balls are self-evidently ridiculous and the firer of them has no excuse. You must, however, be careful not to confound such precise and straightforward S. L. P. utterances with the loose utterances on similar lines, preceded and followed by similar loose expressions, indulged in by the Rev. Herron and other gentlemen of that stamp. Their whole oratory is so wabbly, is so marked with timidity and disingenuousness, that a capitalist paper may well be pardoned for treating flippancy flippantly. The Rev. Herron's statement, "No one becomes rich individually without somewhere making some one poor," is a pointlistically vague phrase, that must be pie for a capitalist paper to make sport of.

K., CLEVELAND, O.—The notice came too late for last week's WEEKLY. As stated before, all such matters must be in on Tuesday.

F. H., SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Not a line! The "Volkszeitung" has been, together with the other capitalist papers, as silent as the tomb over this shoemakers' strike at Wichert & Gardiner. 'Tis natural. This strike is as much a rebellion against the Labor Lieutenants of the bosses as against the bosses themselves. Were it a strike engineered by the Organized Scabbery for their private interests, the "Volkszeitung" would be issuing glaring decoy headlines on it as it did during the late cigarmakers' strike. But this strike is a strike in good earnest. Consequently, neither the capitalist papers nor strumpet papers, like the "Volkszeitung," dare take any notice of it.

J. R., KEOKUK, IA.—That's not the right term. The Socialist Labor Party is not "rigid," it is "firm."

F. S., CLEVELAND, O.—Yes, indeed; Flugrath, the precious patent union man, of the precious patent union, Typographia No. 7, was dismissed by the "Volkszeitung." But when? After the Kangaroos stole the paper and pocketed the Publishing Association? Aber nit. That happened under the De Leonite regime.

H. H., ROCHESTER, N. Y.—By admitting that the Socialist Labor Party educates Socialists, and then claiming that "the S. L. P. breaks up Social Democratic meetings with questions," you deprive yourself of all justification to say that "such conduct is wrong" on the ground that "the Social Democracy also educates Socialists." No Socialist meeting can be broken up by Socialist questions. The fact that simple as fair questions, put to Social Democratic speakers, make them twist and dodge, and break up their meetings, is only a fresh evidence that, whatever may be taught there, it is not Socialism that is taught.

ORGANIZER, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Plans on that subject, if at all feasible, will certainly be published. The comrade cannot go.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—Will you kindly take notice of the below "standing notice" at the head of the "Official" column of the WEEKLY:

"NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in, that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p.m."

"ARBETAREN"

Swedish Party organ, published weekly, at 2–6 New Reade street, DAILY PEOPLE Building, New York.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:
One year.....................$1.50
Six months..................... .75
Three months................... .40
Two months (trial subscription)... .10
Sample copies free.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office y Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Regular meeting of March 8 held at Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, New York, with John T. Keveney in the chair. Peter Fiebiger absent.

Receipts for week ending March 2, $41.92; expenditures, $62.96.

With a view of further improvement of the party's organ in the German language, the "Arbeiter Zeitung," a press committee was established, and Max Forker and Hugo Vogt elected on that committee.

Comrade M. Shaynin reported on the present management of the "Abendblatt" and the "Arbeiter Zeitung," and asked for instructions in regard to the same. A committee of five were appointed to confer with the new management.

Communications—From Section Baltimore, Md., asking for a German speaker for March 24. Rudolph Katz will go there.

From New Bedford, Mass., reporting reorganization.

From California State Committee relative to conditions of the party in San Francisco.

From Illinois State Committee, inclosing financial report for February.

From Butte, Montana, and from Batavia, N. Y., reporting election of officers.

From W. S. Dalton, at Troy, N. Y., reporting agitation work.

From Pittsburg, Pa., relative to DAILY PEOPLE Fair.

From Tacoma, Wash., reporting increased activity and growth, also nominations for Spring election.

From Massachusetts State Committee in reference to circuit plan. Rhode Island State Committee was appointed to take charge for the first six months of the new agitation circuit matter.

From Paterson, N. J., reporting resignation of Wm. Glanz.

From Illinois State Committee relative to circuit matter.

From E. O. Cochran, Denver Colo., in reference to his appeal now before the Colorado State Committee. National Secretary instructed to inform him that if the decision of said committee will not be satisfactory to him, he can take the regular course of appealing to general vote of the membership in the State.

JULIUS HAMMER,
Recording Secretary.

MONIES ACKNOWLEDGED.

By the California State Committee S. L. P.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 27.—The State Executive Committee of California wish to acknowledge the substantial aid given it several months ago, when it appealed to the comrades and sections of the Socialist Labor Party to help us in sustaining the legal right to the party name. It had delayed doing this up to the present time in the expectation of being able to chronicle a decision by the court in which the suit was brought. The Kangaroo defendants have made use of every artifice and pretext that the law allows to stave off and defeat a decision. The case was finally submitted by both sides to the Judge who after an examination of the points involved preferred to have the case argued before giving a decision. The counsel for the complainant has therefore made arrangements to have the case set for argument at as early a date as can be reached on the court calendar. In returning thanks for the prompt and hearty response of the different sections and individual comrades the committee feels proud to testify to the spirit animating the sturdy proletarians representing the membership of the S. L. P. Realizing also that it has made our own burden lighter to carry it has aroused within us an exultant desire to carry forward according to our limited ability the principles and policy enunciated by the only party that is true to the working class.

The annexed list comprises the subscriptions in full. Fraternally,

LOUIS C. HALLER,
Sec. State Ex. Com.

C. Fink, Los Angees	$2.00
J. O. Becker, Los Angeles	.50
Bengt Anderson, Los Angeles	1.50
Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Max Spaeney, Los Angeles	5.00
A. A. Ohlrich, Los Angeles	1.00
T. T. Zemaith, Los Angeles	1.00
L. C. Haller, Los Angeles	5.00
J. F. Haller, Los Angeles	1.00
F. Knoblauch, Los Angeles	1.00
A. Morse, Los Angeles	1.00
A. E. Norman, Los Angeles	5.00
A. H. Hagan, Los Angeles	1.00
R. Phillips, Los Angeles	.25
L. Rentieman, Los Angeles	.25
Ben Kruger, Los Angeles	7.00
J. A. Boal, Los Angeles	.50
D. W. Kernochan, Los Angeles	.50
P. Castorina, Los Angeles	1.00
D. Ruduick, Los Angeles	2.00
A. H. Boal, Los Angeles	.50
J. Olcowich, Seattle	1.00
Thos. Lawry, Penn	1.00
Ben Rudnick, Tacoma	1.00
G. C. Tucker, oLs Angeles	.50
D. L. Young, oLs Angeles	.50
A. Schade, Los Angeles	10.00
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H. Norman, Los Angeles	5.00
W. J. Marin, Los Angeles	1.25
J. Adler, Los Angeles	.25
J. Z. Brown, Los Angeles	2.00
H. Ficher, Los Angeles	.50
A. Kruse, Los Angeles	1.00
A. Rhode, Los Angeles	.50
Geo. Andersen, Los Angeles	2.00
R. A. Lawson, Los Angeles	1.00
Victor Dol, Los Angeles	10.00
Chas. Nelson, Los Angeles	1.00
W. L. Honisby, Los Angeles	.25
T. E. Smith, Los Angeles	1.00
A. Muhlberg, Los Angeles	1.00
D. S. Van Dyke, Los Angeles	.25
J. R. Kroner, Los Angeles	.25
J. Schreiber, Los Angeles	.25
L. A. Wasanzell, Los Angeles	.50
M. Cohne, Los Angeles	.50
Gus Petrick, Los Angeles	2.00
W. W. Wormsley, San Francisco	5.00
E. Rentz, San Francisco	1.00
J. R. Horstman, San Francisco	1.00
P. Doyle, San Fancisco	1.00
N. Blum, San Francisco	.50
F. G. Harner, San Francisco	1.50
J. M. Jensen, Stockton	1.00
L. D. Bechtel, Los Angeles	.50
P. Vario, Los Angeles	1.00
Friend, Los Angeles	.25
A. Wenberg, Los Angeles	1.00
H. Kruse, Los Angeles	2.00
A. Roberti, Los Angeles	.25
A. M. Leish, Los Angeles	.25
G. J. Feld, Los Angeles	.25
S. Rose, Los Angeles	.50
Section Santa Clara	10.00
State Committee	19.40
Total	$312.50

Contributors to the legal fund of the S. L. P. of California to restrain the Kangaroos from using the name of the Socialist Labor Party.

Section San Francisco	$55.00
Section Seattle, Wash.	10.00
Section Vancouver, B. C.	10.00
Section Detroit, Mich.	5.00
Section Reading, Penn	1.50
Section Richmond, Vir.	2.00
Section Allegheny Co., Penn.	10.00
Section Jacksonville, Ill.	1.80
Section Clinton, Iowa	2.00
Section Duluth, Minn.	2.00
Section Syracuse, N. Y.	5.00
Section Buffalo, N. Y.	5.00
Section Roanoke, Vir.	2.00
Section New Britain, Conn	2.65
Section Salt Lake, Utah	5.00
Indiana State Executive Com.	5.00
Local Mike Devine, S. T. & L. A.	2.00
Branch San Pedro, Cal.	5.25
W. L. Skinner, Los Angeles	.50
D. J. Millard, Los Angeles	1.50
J. Witting, Los Angeles	1.00
E. Erison, Los Angeles	.25
Aug. Quick, Los Angeles	.50
G. Papkin, Los Angeles	.25
O. P. Nevado, Los Angeles	.25
G. Herriman, Los Angeles	.15
Halmer and Fulzner, Los Angeles	1.00
Thos. Laupe, Los Angeles	1.00
Thos. Regan, Los Angeles	.50
R. H. Acton, Los Angeles	1.50
Geo. Edwards, Los Angeles	5.00
Ed. Murray, Los Angeles	5.00
A. Kyrie, Los Angeles	.25
Smith, Chula Vista, Cal.	1.00
J. O. Chorches, Eureka	10.00
Fred Schultz, Los Angeles	5.00
A. C. Winz, Barstow, Cal.	12.50
N. C. McLeod, Los Angeles	1.50
S. Moe, Los Angeles	1.00
Total	$181.35

Minnesota State Committee.

ST. PAUL, March 4.—Present were Spettel, S. Johnson, Hanson, Potter, J. W. Johnson, Hammond, Secretary, Davidson. J. W. Johnson was chairman. Communications regarding various matters were received from New York city, Chicago; from Henning, Duluth, Parkers Prairie, Red Wing, Winona, Lake City, Sturgeon Lake, Red Lake Falls. O. A. Berggren of Parkers Prairie was elected a member-at-large. An application for charter for a section at Henning was approved. Appeals of Wm. Roemer and Geo. L. Orchard against expulsion by Section Duluth were referred to State Committee by National Secretary Kuhn. On motion the Secretary was directed to notify Section Duluth of the filing of the appeals and to present the Section's side at the next meeting. Comrade Spettel was instructed to furnish the Secretary of State with a copy of the platform for publication in the legislative manual.

Receipts, $7.44. Appropriations: Administration, $1.65; due stamps, $14; for district organizer, $2; campaign expenses (loan repaid), $29.

W. B. HAMMOND,
Recording Secretary.

Section Batavia.

Section Batavia, N. Y., elected officers as follows:

Organizer—Robert Will.

Recording Secretary—Henry A. Boening.

Financial Secretary—Ernest Will.

Treasurer—Joseph Marascheck.

Trustees—Robert Will, A. Kern, and J. Brown.

The Section has arranged for a dance on March 23 for the benefit of the "Socialistiche Arbeiter Zeitung."

Section Chicago, Ill.

Section Chicago, S. L. P., will hold a Commune Festival Saturday evening, March 16, in Neuman's Hall, 48 West Randolph street. The programme includes musical entertainment, dancing, and a short speech setting forth the facts of the Commune, and pointing out the object lessons taught by that historic episode. Admission is free. Section Chicago cordially invites all wage-working friends to attend.

Donations for the Daily People.

(Week ending March 9, 1901.)

Providence, R. I., Reid, $1	$1.00
Fall River, Mass., Ormerod, 25c.; Sweeney, 50c.	.75
Tacoma, Wash., Hoag, 50c.; Spencer, 25c.; Anderson, 25c.; Knoinick, 25c.; McCormack (Philadelphia), $1	2.25
Jacksonville, Ill., Martis, $2	2.00
New Haven, Conn., Ruckser, $1; Lanson, 50c.; Mayer, 50c.; Maher, $1; Feldman, 10c.	3.10
New York, 18th A. D., per Owen Firmond	4.25
20th A. D., Reitz, $1; Klein, $1; Moonelis, 50c.; sale of neckwear in Y. S. F., 50c.; Friedman, 25c.; Katz, 25c.	3.50
28th A. D., Heyman, $2; F. Brankman, 25c.; Mrs. Brankman, 25c.; M. Rosenberg, 25c.; A. Rosenberg, 25c.; Hug, 25c.; Rosenbluth, 25c.	3.50
Brooklyn, 7th A. D., Fiebiger, $2; Eichner, 50c.; Wherry, 50c.; Walsh, 25c.; Wickman, 25c.; Murphy, $1.50	5.00
10th A. D., Grange, 25c.	.25
12th A. D., $1	1.00
Total	$26.00
Previously acknowledged	$3,268.50
Grand total	$3,295.10

HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y.

Daily People General Fund.

Section New York, sale of cigars presented by V. H. Kopald	$5.00
Harry Jones, Shawnee, Ohio	2.00
J. A. Leach, Phoenix, Ariz.	10.00
Jos. Finkbeiner, Philadelphia, Pa.	.50
Section Allentown, Pa.	1.90
Magazine, Newark, N. J.	1.00
Arroyo Grande Socialists, per C. A. Stevens	3.00
Surplus of rent collection at general meeting, Section N. Y.	1.00
Section New Haven, Conn.	1.50
Section Cleveland, Ohio	4.00
H. W. Reinholdt, Sturgeon Falls, Minn.	3.00
Section Peoria, Ill., per F. Lichtsin	2.00
Cash, New York	.25
E. Singewald, Boston, Mass., belated Xmas present	1.00
T. Youngel, Indianapolis, Ind., belated Xmas present	1.00
Geo. Luck, New York City, belated Xmas present	1.00
V. H. K., Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00
Total	$43.25
Previously acknowledged	$15,636.08
Grand total	$15,679.33

HENRY KUHN, Fin. Sec'y-Treas. Daily People Committee.

DONATIONS TO D. P. BAZAAR.

A List of Articles Not Previously Acknowleged.

The following is a list of donations, not heretofore acknowledged for the bazaar and fair at the DAILY PEOPLE Festival on March 17:

Crochet tidy from Hans Hillman, Milwaukee.

Handsome pearl basket from D. Rudnick of Los Angeles, Cal.

One half dozen S. L. P. shells from comrades of New Jersey.

One pair of ornaments from Fred K. Kunz, Brooklyn, N. Y.

White crocheted shawl from Mrs. and Mr. F. P. Weible, Coudersport, Pa.

Box of baseballs from A. Levy, Fairfield, Connecticut. (Three dozen.)

Hand made apron from Mrs. A. M. Berns, aged sixty-nine years of Chicago, Illinois.

Whiskbroom and fancy holder from Miss Margaret Ebert, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Three copies of Tribune Primer from E. Seidel, Philadelphia, Pa.

Plummet of solid brass from J. T. L. Remley, Indianapolis, Ind.

Music box from Emil Miller, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Five doylies, one table cover, one bureau cover, one fancy handkerchief holder, two cards of buttons, one tidy, one baby's white dress, one crochet scarf, one box of assorted buttons, one belt buckle, one bicycle chain, one design for iron work, one laundry bag, five fancy cushions, one lamp stand (iron) and one silver fish fork, from Scandinavian Socialist Club of Boston, Mass.

The Arm and Hammer made of flowers, by Mrs. A. Goldersfepper.

Handsome sofa pillow from Henry Orange.

Newspaper bag from Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Adler, New York city.

Silk lined handkerchief case from Miss Minnie Blohme.

Handsome photo album from Adolf Blome.

Comb and brush from Fourteenth Assembly District, New York.

Zither from Section Newport News, Va.

One dozen boxes jujubes, magic lantern and one dozen Japanese pencil boxes from C. Rubin, New York.

One dozen household tool hammers, from H. Cederquist, Chicago, Illinois.

Two fancy sofa pillows from C. Mongueline, Branch Ward Eleven Jersey City.

Two babies hoods from Miss L. Schiller, N. Y.

Large package of toys, games, etc., from J. Harkow, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Two handsome hand painted sofa cushions from Dr. and Mrs. House, Auburn, N. Y.

Fancy pin cushion and sofa pillow from Mrs. and Miss Clark, New Brighton, N. Y.

One berry dish, one hand painted plaque, two cups and saucers, one fancy work apron, fancy silk handkerchief bag, and pin cushion from J. H., Jersey City; also two napkin rings.

Scarf pin and cut glass inkstand from E. C. Dieckman, St. Louis, Mo.

Meerschaum cigar holder from F. May, Elizabethport, N. J.

Child's white reefer from Mrs. Herschbaum, New York City.

Volume of Great Artists from B. Eide.

One handsome case, 2 glasses jelly, 3 cups and saucers, 2 milk pitchers, 1 small coffee pot, 1 large coffee pot, 1 coffee cannister, 2 packages shoe polish, 1 bottle rheumatism cure, 1 book, 2 gents' ties, 1 red table cloth, Mrs. Ballhaus, Cincinnati, O.

Silk Scarf, Mrs. Chr. Rossbach of Gloversville, N. Y.

Pin cushion from Miss Emily Brinckmann, Jersey City, N. J.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

Improvement Fund for "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung."

Previously acknowledged	$90.40
Peter Damm, Chicago	1.00
Section Bethlehem, Pa., S. L. P.	2.00
Andrew Bahnsen, N. Y. city	.50
German Metalworkers Union, No. 78, S. T. & L. A., Philadelphia, Pa.	5.00
F. Erben, Cleveland, O.	1.00
Per N. Madsen, Los Angeles, Califonia:	
A. Schade	1.00
A. Kruse	.50
Socialist Women's Society, Peoria, Ill.	3.00
30th Assembly District, New York city	1.00
X. Bachmann, St. Louis, Mo.	1.00
Total	$106.40

RICHARD KOEPPEL.

Lowell, Mass.

Section Lowell, S. L. P., at its regular weekly meeting held March 10, elected the following officers to serve for the next six months:

Organizer—James Keeley, 10 Maple street.

Rec. and Cor. Secretary—John T. Fallon, Collinsville.

Financial Secretary—Arthur E. Bloxon, Collinsville.

Treasurer—Wilbur J. McCready, 74 Cosgrove street.

Literary Agent—John T. Youngjohn, 619 Gorham street.

Cleveland, O., Lecture Course.

Charles H. Corregan of Syracuse, N.Y., will lecture at the following meetings:

Friday, March 15, 8 p. m., in Stoecker's Hall, 1733 St. Clair street.

Sunday, March 17, at the Grand Commune Commemoration to be held by Section Cleveland, S. L. P., in Germania Hall, Erie street, 2 p. m.

Vocal selections by Socialist Liedertafel Solos and Instrumental Concert. Recitals, tableaux, etc. After the Program, ball until 11 p. m. Tickets, lady and gentleman, 25c., at the entrance 50c.

I. Goldmann's Printing Office,
Cor. New Chambers & William Sts.
works with Type Setting Machines
German and English.

BELLEVILLE, ILL.

Socialist Labor Party There to Give Its Fourth Annual Dance.

The Belleville Section S. L. P. will give its Fourth Annual Dance at Huff's Hall on Saturday evening, March 16.

The affair will be for the benefit of the Section funds

Readers of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE, friends and sympathizers are invited to attend. The price of admission is the small sum of 15 cents; ladies admitted free. Those who attend are assured of a jolly time.

St. Louis, Mo., Commune Celebration

Celebration of the Anniversary of the Paris Commune at Walhalla Hall, 10th and Franklin avenue, under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party, Sunday, March 17, 8 p. m.

Every wage worker should attend this celebration as it is to commemorate the first, class-conscious, attempt of the Working Class to gain control of government and change it from political coercion to an industrial administration.

PROGRAM

Commune Address: The Success, Failure and Lesson of the Commune—Wm. Bilsbarrow.

Revolutionary Inspiring Songs—Grupp Brothers.

Monologue—Henry Mueller.

Lecture: The Capitalist Class—Henry J. Poelling.

Recitation—George Danner.

Monologue—George McClanahan.

Lecture: Working Class organization—E. C. Dieckmann.

Song by the Columbia Comedy Four.

Poem: The Murder of Mike Devine—Lewis C. Fry.

No admission fee.

Buffalo Commune Festival.

Section Buffalo, N. Y., S. L. P., has arranged for an annual Commune Festival and ball to be held at German-American Hall, corner Main and High streets, Saturday, March 16, at 8 p. m. The committee is doing all in its power to make the entertainment as well as the ball as great a success as possible, and expects every Buffalo reader of this paper will do his share by attending in person and bringing friends along. The proceeds will be applied to agitation in the city and the State, and to the support of the Party press. Admission, for gentleman and lady, is 25 cents.

Entertainment and Ball in Schenectady.

Section Schenectary, S. L. P., in conjunction with Local Alliance 337, S. T. & L. A., will hold an entertainment and ball Friday, March 15 in Liederkranz Hall, 769 Albany street.

The concert which will begin at 8 o'clock and last about two hours has been carefully selected from the many offers and will no doubt be worth more than the admission which is twenty-five cents, ladies free.

The programme for the concert will contain selections by a mandolin and guitar club composed of the Eisenach sisters, Morganstein Brothers and Frank Swere, a duet by the Christopher Brothers of Troy, N. Y., a comical sketch by Mr. Lou Brown, the noted sketch artist from Connecticut, a solo by Miss Eunice Lake and a recitation by E. R. Markley the hod carrier.

Commune Celebration in Boston.

On Sunday March 17, the State Executive Committee of Massachusetts and Section Boston will unite in celebrating the days of the Paris commune.

With "The Paris Commune" as his subject, Lucien Sanial of New York, delegate of the Socialist Labor Party to the recent International Congress, will also discuss questions of international importance and interest.

Tickets for the entertainment and lecture, 15 cents.

Remember! Paine Hall, 9 Appleton street, next Sunday. Doors open at 3.30 p. m.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON COMMUNE CELEBRATION.

Commune Celebration in Detroit.

Section Detroit, Mich., S. L. P., will celebrate the Anniversary of the Paris Commune at Mannebach's Hall, 273 Gratiot avenue on Sunday, March 17, 2.30 p. m.

Good speakers and musical program. Admission free.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Section Milwaukee, S. L. P. will celebrate the anniversary of the Paris Commune, by a festival, entertainment and ball to be held on Sunday, March 17th at Frei Geminde Hall. Friends and sympathizers welcome.

Attention, Gloversville.

A special meeting of Section Gloversville is called to be held on Saturday, March 23rd in Concordia Hall. Business of great importance requires every member to be present. ORGANIZER.

Plainfield, N. J., Lecture Course.

The following course of lectures have been arranged by Branch Plainfield, S. L. P., to be held at Red Man's Hall, 212 W. Front street:

March 17.—Mr. C. S. Vander Porten.—"What is Socialism?"

March 24.— Mr. F. W. Wilson.—"Emancipation from Wage Slavery."

Time, 3 p. m. Good Music. Good Speakers.

S. L. P. & S. T. & L. A. Secretaries Take Notice.

Secretaries of S. L. P. Sections and of local and district alliances connected with the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, are requested to communicate matters of industrial interest, such as reports of strikes, boycotts, lockouts, etc., to the DAILY PEOPLE.

Reports of meetings should be sent in at the earliest possible moment and reports of other matters at stated intervals.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

The forces at work in the Field of Capital during the week have simply, as might be expected, augmented the power of the capitalist class. In the financial world, in railroads, in the coal fields, in the industries and among the lake steamers of the country, the concentration so strongly in operation since the beginning of the century, continued unabated.

Following the recent consolidation of trust companies in New York there have been consolidations of two banks at Birmingham, Alabama, with deposits of over four millions, and three at Pittsburg, Pa., with $35,000,000 capital. In the matter of banks the absorption of the Fifth Avenue Bank by the National City Bank a Standard Oil institution. This extends the power of the Standard Oil Co. over the National Banks of greater New York, which is the acknowledged financial centre of the New World. These banks now have deposits amounting to $1,011,928,500. Of this amount $398,809,188 are controlled by the various Standard Oil national banks.

In the matter of railroads, the establishment of "the community of interest plan" entered into by the Louisville and Nashville controlled by the Belmonts and Rothschilds, and Southern Railway, controlled by J. P. Morgan, will give these two systems the monopoly of the Southern freight traffic, and will result in the establishment of stable freight rates and operating economies to the interests concerned. This important move was followed by others of similar purport. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, it was announced, would consolidate the Baltimore and Potamac, with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore. The same company acquired a large interest in the Chicargo, Burlington and Quincey Railroad, which had perfected a system by which a direct route to the Pacific is realized. The Goulds have bought the "Diamond Joe" Railroad and merged it with the Missouri-Pacific. Next came the reports that experts are inspecting the Rio Grande system in the interest of the Gould-Rockefeller-Harriman syndicate, who are negotiating for its control. Last but not least, is the announcement that J. P. Morgan is trying to effect the absorption of all the sleeping and private car companies in this country.

In the coal fields, Morgan is now forming a coal combination that will be only second in proportion and capitalization to the billion dollar steel combine. It will embrace the anthracite combination and many independent operators of vast size, like the Coxe Brothers, and control the enormous output of the Pennsylvania fields. This combination seeks the elimination of the small dealer, of ten per cent of the employees engaged in mining and transporting coal, of high salaried mining officials, of railroad competition, of many collieries, sales agents, and the reduction of clerical forces, the substitution of improved mechanical devices for human labor and more economical methods for careless management. The Lackawanna Coal & Coke Company, which is controlled by Morgan, during the week purchased the Black Lick Land and Improvement Co., and the Miaton Colliery Co. These, most likely, will become a part of the mammoth Coal Trust. Another big coal combine, undoubtedly hastened by the announcement of launching of the coal trust, is that known as the Beech Creek Coal and Coke Co., which during the week absorbed the interests of seven Pennsylvania companies paying $2,000,000 therefor.

The Steel Trust has combined the various lake fleets owned by its constituent companies. Two auxiliary companies have been formed for this purpose. This same trust has sought to obtain control of the German Rod and Wire Association, composed of eighty-five companies; and it is likely to succeed.

There have been other trustification features worthy of note, such as the attempts to form an International Sleeping Car Trust and a Pottery Trust. There have also been the usual absorptions such as those affected by the Tin Can Trust, the Food Trust and the American Cigar Trust. The latter trust has ordered 500 cigar-making machines of the Pratt Whitney machine company, and is creating consternation among the 30,000 independent cigar manufacturers of the country, who are being urged to resist its concentrating activities by reactionary methods. Trusts, however, have come to stay. Only under Socialism will their evils cease.

Increase in WEEKLY PEOPLE Circulation.

For the information of the party members we wish to state that there is a gratifying increase in the circulation of the WEEKLY PEOPLE. Since Feb. 2 down to March 9, the term of five weeks, the increase has averaged over 100 per week, the aggregate being 576. This is increase. There always are subscriptions that drop out, especially now that the DAILY exists. Subscribers for the old WEEKLY in Greater New York and vicinity, of course, do not renew as they now take the DAILY. The number of new subscribers is, accordingly, larger than the increase in circulation during this period.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES
New and Second Hand.
BILLIARD SUPPLIES.
PRICES LOW.
LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT
F. Brunner & Son, 671-673 CommunipawAv

TICKET AND PLATFORM

Of Belleville, Ill., Section S. L. P. for Spring Campaign.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., March 6.—The folling are the S. L. P. nominees for the spring election:

Mayor—Charles Markham.
City Clerk—George Wagner.
City Treasurer—John Kellar.
Alderman, Ward 3, William Lane.
Alderman, Ward 4, William Warner.

THE PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor Party of Belleville in convention assembled reaffirms its allegiance to the National Platform of the Socialist Labor Party, also its policy on the economic and political field.

Acknowledging the self-evident fact that labor creates all wealth; that the instruments of production are the result of social co-operative labor, they should be owned by the social class which performs said labor, the working class. We realize that victory at the polls in municipal elections cannot fulfill this measure of justice to the working class, that can only be accomplished by victory in national election.

While never losing sight of our final aim, the conquest of the public powers by the working class, and to restore these powers to that class which alone creates all wealth, the Socialist Labor Party presents to you, for your consideration, the following program to which, with every power at their command each candidate of the Socialist Labor Party is solemnly pledged.

MUNICIPAL DEMANDS.

1. The city to acquire street railways, electric light plants and all public utilities; same to be operated by the employees co-operatively under control of the city administration. The employees to elect their own superior officers except such as are elected by a direct vote of the people. No employee to be discharged for political reasons.

2. The acquirement of vacant lots within the city limits; the city to build thereon comfortable houses with modern conveniences to be let by the city to the people at a rental calculated on the cost of re-pair and administrative expenses.

3. Abolition of contract labor on all city work. Direct employment of labor by the city. The city to adopt means for the relief and employment of the unemployed.

4. The establishment of a free public bath house, also a free public hospital.

5. School education of all children under sixteen years of age to be compulsory. The city to furnish food and clothing when necessary.

6. The city to establish a free employment bureau where the working people can obtain reliable aid in securing employment, free of charge; abolition of private agencies.

7. Minimum wage of adult employees to be not less than $2 per day; eight hours to constitute the day's work.

8. All city printing to bear the union label. All material used by the city to be the product of union labor, when such can be secured.

9. That in cases where wage workers are compelled to enter into economic contests with their capitalist employers, for the maintenence of humane conditions and decent wages, the city government shall aid the striking workers in every possible way, if necessary appropriate whatever sums of money are needed from the city treasury for their support.

PITTSBURG, PA., ATTENTION!

Schedule of Agitation Meetings Arranged by the Section.

The agitation committee has arranged for this series of lectures to be delivered at our headquarters, 431 Smithfield street, Pittsburg, Pa.:

Sunday, March 17.—John R. Root, Subject: "Socialism from Utopia to Science."

Sunday, March 24.—D. E. Gilchrist, Subject: "The Pure and Simple Trades Union."

Sunday, March 31.—Wm. J. Eberle, Subject: "The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance."

Sunday, April 7.—Geo. A. Brown, Subject: "Methods and Tactics."

Sunday, April 14.—H. A. Goff Sr., Subject: "The Corruption of the Capitalist Parties."

Sunday, April 21.—John F. Taylor, Subject: "The Socialist Labor Party."

JAS. McCONNELL,
JOHN F. TAYLOR,
S. SCHULBERG.
Agitation Committee.

Philadelphia, Pa., Agitation.

The Labor Question under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party, Fairhill Hall, Fifth street, above Dauphin, Sunday afternoons at 2:30 o'clock,

March 17—SAMUEL CLARK,
Subject: "What is Progress."
March 29—HERMAN DEUTCH,
Subject: "Trade Unionism."

These meetings are open for discussion. Being held for the interest of the Working Class, all Workingmen should attend.

10th & 14th A. D., Manhattan.

AN INSTRUCTIVE AND ENTERTAINING LECTURE ON THE "DEVELOPMENT OF MACHINERY," ILLUSTRATED BY STEREOPTICON VIEWS BY RUDOLPH KATZ, WILL BE GIVEN TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 19th, AT 8 P. M., AT SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADQUARTERS, SOUTH WEST CORNER OF ELEVENTH STREET AND FIRST AVENUE.

NO WORKINGMAN SHOULD MISS THE OPPORTUNITY OF ATTENDING THIS LECTURE.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. see when your subscription expires. Renew in time; it will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF LABOR.

The miners and the various matters in which they are concerned, made up the larger part of the news from the "Field of Labor" during the week ending March 9. There were calls and preparations for conventions, threats of strike, the formulation of new demands, and so forth. At present, there has nothing positive been done by the miners of Pennsylvania. Their convention at Hazleton, on the 16th inst., will possibly take some steps that will prove decisive.

The invitations to the conference issued by the miners to the operators have met with no response, as yet. The operators, including some of the most prominent, have posted notices that the present rates will be continued another year. In this way, it is believed a general strike will be averted.

Though these notices thus appear favorable to the miners, it gives them no opportunity to present their new grievancees, nor do they, in any way, make impossible a repitition of the numerous strikes based on the failure to enforce "the absolute victory" of a year ago. In the meanwhile there is going on in the coal industry of Pennsylvania and elsewhere, a concentration that is on a par with that in the steel industry, and of the railroads of the country.

Its principal object is the creation of more dividends by the practice of economy, the introduction of improved methods and the elimination of useless labor, due to the maintenance of separate plants, etc. A coal trust is now in process of formation in the anthracite region, that will include the anthracite combination, and other big corporations. The same trend of affairs is noticeable in the bituminous regions. A glance at the news from the Field of Capital during the past few weeks, will make the extent of all these combinations quite clear. They are likely to result in large displacements of labor, such as resulted four years ago among the drummers when industry began to trustify at a (to them) alarming rate, and as it is now beginning to be felt on the railroads, notably in the discharges on the Erie Railroad. This displacement of labor, together with the introduction of machinery, will soon play greater havoc with the miners than company store, etc., as it will augment the army of the unemployed so much as to make even the semblance of "victory" impossible.

Next to the miners the doings of the silk workers attracted much attention. These workers are mainly determined to secure an advance of 25 per cent, or the wages prevailing prior to 1894. These strikes now involve every factory in the Lackawanna Valley, with Scranton as the center; many establishments in Paterson, N. J., and one in New York. In Paterson, N. J., which last week seemed free from any further trouble, the strikes have broken out afresh. At one factory, that of Frank & Duggan, there has been undue interference by the police, who, under pretext of enforcing an ordinance forbidding the distribution of handbills, attacked and clubbed the strikers assembled on the streets.

In Paterson another strike occurred in the Haledon Velvet Works for an increase of wages and the abolition of the fines system. Like with the Scranton silk workers, most of the strikers are children, about twelve years of age and averaging $1.25 to $3.00 weekly.

There have also been other strikes. In Buffalo, where the Lake boilermakers went out in sympathy with the marine engineers; at Tampa, Fla., in the cigar factory of Lapaz and Parsons, where the women struck against a "reader" who read from an alleged immoral work; at Pittsburgh, where 700 paperhangers struck for an increase of fifty cents a day, which was generally granted; at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where 200 boilermakers in the employ of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad struck against piece work; at Chicago, where machinists in the employ of Grand Cross Tack Company struck for the minimum scale and extra pay for overtime; at Havana, where the lightermen joined the stevedores in a demand for an increase; in New York, where cigarette makers refused to submit to a reduction and in San Diego, Cal., where the fruit packers struck for "better grub."

The wages of 1,100 employees of the E. and H. Batchelder Soe Company of North Brookfield, Mass., will be reduced ten per cent, beginning to-day. The 4,000 employees of the Smith Carpet Co., Yonkers, N. Y., are gradually being cut six per cent.

The misleaders of labor were up to their usual tricks during the week. Martin Fox, president of the Molders' Union was exposed by news from Belleville, Ill., which showed that he is working in the interests of the Pump and Skein Works there, using his authority to force the members of his union to return to work on threat of filling their places with non-union men. The president of a Masons' International Union at Flushing, N. Y., also used his authority to force the members of his union to return to work, despite their wishes in the matter. The bosses of Montreal, Canada, are trying to force the members of the Lasters' Union there to affiliate with Tobin's International Boot and Shoe Workers.

There is no longer any cry on the part of the employers that the "leaders" of trades unions possess a tyrannical and dictatorial control over trades unions. On the contrary, they now welcome such control and at once appeal to these "leaders" to exercise it wherever the interests of the employers desire it, so corrupt are the men at the head of pure and simple unions.